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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

A report on intentions of farmers to plant cotton, corn, oats, barley, flax, and tobacco this year, as reported to the Crop Estimating Board, shows increases in the case of cotton, corn, oats, barley, flax, and tobacco and decreases in case of spring wheat and potatoes. Decreased acreage of spring wheat, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes is indicated.

Movement of Southern negro farmers to Northern industrial centers is general throughout the South, due to high industrial wages, boll-weevil conditions last year, and unrest among returning negro troops, who experienced better living conditions away from farms, a survey of southern farming districts shows. The movement is largest in Georgia, where 32,000 negro farmers are reported as having moved north during the past 12 months.

Improved domestic demand for farm products is looked for next fall by a committeee of economists and statisticians called into conference by Secretary Wallace. The foreign outlook as regards demand for American products is regarded as slightly less favorable to farmers in the United States this year than in 1922.

The average farm in the United States last year returned $917 to the owner-operator for the use of $16,400 of capital and the labor of himself and family, according to a survey of over 6,000 representative farms. The return included $715 cash, being the margin of receipts over cash outlay, and an increase of $202 in inventories of crops, live stock, and machinery. Food and fuel produced and consumed on the farm had an average value of $294.

Nearly all classes of cattle advanced under the stimulus of smaller receipts and greater breadth in the dressed-beef trade. Hog prices continued to decline, with packing grades making the greatest losses. Practically no California or native spring lambs arrived at Chicago. Colorado and Nebraska furnished the bulk of fed lambs, which sold at about steady prices. As a result of an improved demand for most classes of fresh meats, a general price advance occurred at all large markets.

Butter markets broke sharply during the week ending April 21. Supplies in excess of demand, approaching season of heavy production, and weak foreign markets were elements of influence. Dealers all free sellers in effort to avoid surpluses on a falling market. A shipment of Danish butter was reported to arrive the following week, but weakness of domestic markets strengthened belief that future imports are likely to be small.

Potatoes passed the top of the hill and were on the downward road during the week ending April 21. Highest prices of the season were reached about the middle of the month, but values have since declined. Sharp losses occurred in prices at shipping points because of the accumulated supplies in city markets. Apples maintained a strong tone. The market was firm for most southern vegetables and berries. In spite of a decrease in shipments of Florida tomatoes and celery, there was a net gain of 700 cars in the movement of a dozen fruits and vegetables. Total shipments were 10% heavier than for the same week last season and filled 11,125 cars.

Grain prices show declines of one to two cents per bushel, both cash and future. Less active foreign demand and rain in drouth areas weakening factors. An active demand from feeders continues in corn markets. Cotton Belt also active buyer of both corn and oats.

Seed demand was fairly good a portion of the week ending April 21. Cool weather at the close of the week tended to retard sales. Prices of red, alsike, and crimson clover were lower in a number of markets, while timothy and Kentucky blue grass were somewhat weaker. White clover and Sudan grass advanced sharply and available stocks were reported to be small. Demand for alfalfa and sweet clover continued good. No unusual demand for millet or sorgo seed has been reported.

Hay prices continued firm on light receipts. Warmer weather reducing demand for clover and clover mixtures. Demand from South active, but nearness of pasturage and higher prices tending to restrict buying. Prairie prices have receded slightly from recent high level.

Feed markets were irregular and unsettled with prices for a few feeds quoted lower and others higher than last week. The outstanding factors were a sharp rebound in linseed oil meal prices and a further substantial reduction in gluten feed quotations. Production and stocks of most feeds are generally ample for present needs. Demand for transit feeds is good; deferred shipment offerings are neglected.

Cotton prices declined sharply, accompanied by wide fluctuations. Demand for spot cotton and for cotton goods continued inactive. Further delays in farm work in many sections of the belt on account of inclement weather were reported.

At the beginning of April the intended plantings of cotton this season are reported to be 112 per cent of the acreage for 1922. The indicated carry over of lint cotton (including mill stocks) in the United States at the end of the present cotton season (July 31, 1923), is estimated at 1,184,000 bales, compared with a carry over of 2,832,000 bales in 1922 and 6,534,000 bales in 1921.

Crop Reports

Farmers' Intentions to Plant.

Farmers' intended plantings of principal spring-planted crops, this year, have been the subject of investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture with results that were announced on April 20.

Cotton.—Expressed as a percentage of the planted acreage of cotton in 1922 (a preliminary revision in the spring of 1923), the report indicates that the intended acreage of cotton of this year was 112% of that of 1922, 109% of that of the average of 1918-1922, and 108.7% of the average of that of 1909–1913, the five years immediately preceding the World War. The report is based largely on reports received during the first 10 days in April from many thousands of crop reporters, giving actual acreage in crops grown on their own farms in 1922 and acres intended to be planted in 1923 on the same farms.

The intended plantings of cotton this year as a percentage of last year's planted acreage in various cotton States were as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Virginia	150	Louisiana	110
North Carolina	102	Tennessee	119
South Carolina	103	Texas	114
Georgia	101	Arkansas	111
Florida	130	Missouri	200
Alabama	113	Oklahoma	120
Mississippi	110	Arizona	121

Weather conditions since April 1 have been very unfavorable for the planting of cotton.

Spring wheat.—The intended plantings of the other eight crops covered by this investigation are stated as a percentage of the harvested acreage of this crop in 1922, 83.8% of 1918–1922, and 96.5% of 1909–1913.

Intentions with regard to this crop have been affected by the late spring. Minnesota and South Dakota each show a 12% decrease compared with 1922 and North Dakota 4%. The Western States show about the same as last year, Montana reporting 6% less and Washington 10% more. An increase of 50% in Nebraska is due to the planting of spring wheat on some of the abandoned winter-wheat acreage. In Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota there will apparently be a strong shift to flax.

Corn.—As a percentage of the harvested acreage, the intended corn acreage this year, is 102.6% of 1922, 103.2% of 1918–1922, and 100.9% of 1909–1913.

The intended increase of 2.6% over 1922 is due to heavy increase in the western portion of the Corn Belt and in the Western States. A part of the increase will replace winter-killed wheat, especially in Kansas and Nebraska. The East North Central States show an increase of 3%, the West North Central States 8%, and the Western group 20%. Slight decreases are shown for most Southern States.

Oats.—Intentions with regard to the acreage of oats are expressed by 102.6% of 1922, 97.8% of 1918–1922, and 111.9% of 1909–1913.

The intended increase of 2.6% over 1922, the same as for corn, results from increases of 6% in the East North Central States, 2% in the West North Central, 7% in the South Atlantic, 13% in the Western, and 1% in the North Atlantic, with a 7% decrease in the South Central division.

Barley.—Barley acreage, this year, had intentions that were 105.7% of 1922, 100.5% of 1918–1922, and 102.5% of 1909–1913.

The increase of 5.7% over 1922 in the United States is considerably exceeded in two geographic divisions, the East North Central States showing an increase of 10% and the West North Central States an increase of 8%. The Western States show a decrease of 1%, a tendency to increase in the Mountain States being offset by a decrease in California.

Flaxseed.—For flaxseed, the intentional increase of acreage over 1922 was much greater than that of any of the five other crops for which increase was indicated, being 189.0% of 1922, and 162.7% of 1918–1922, but 99.3% of 1909–1913.

The 1923 flax acreage in the United States will be almost double the acreage of 1922, according to early intentions, Minnesota showing 190%, North Dakota 200%, and South Dakota 225%, compared with last year. The change in Montana and other States is moderate.

Potatoes.—The potato area is reacting from the large crop of last year, and planting intentions indicated an acreage that is 90.9% of 1922, 99.6% of 1918–1922, and 107.0% of 1909–1913.

The decrease of 9.1% in acreage of potatoes from 1922 is shown for the United States, decreases in important States being as follows:

Maine 7%, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Nebraska each 15%, New York and Wisconsin each 6%, Virginia 9%, Michigan 8%, Colorado 20%, North Dakota 25%, and Idaho 22%.

Sweet potatoes.—Intentions with regard to the planting of sweet potatoes were 97.5% of 1922, 107.6% of 1918–1922, and 175.8% of 1909–1913.

A decrease of 2.5% from 1922 is shown and reductions of about 10% are indicated in Delaware, Tennessee, and Texas, and of 2% to 5% in New Jersey, the Carolinas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Elsewhere the intention is to maintain or slightly increase the acreage of 1922.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is another crop with intended increase of acreage—110.0% of 1922, 108.9% of 1918–1922, and 155.1% of 1909–1913. The intended increase of 10% over 1922 is the result of proposed material increases in practically all States, Kentucky and Tennessee showing an increase of 14% each, Virginia 2%, North Carolina 6%, South Carolina 20%, New England 17%, Ohio 15%, Wisconsin 12%, and Pennsylvania 8%.

Intentions to plant, this year, expressed as percentages of the planted acreage of cotton (preliminary spring revision) and of the harvested acreage of eight other crops in 1922 and of the average of 1918–1922 and of 1909–1913, may be found in the following table:

Crop and character of acreage.	Per cent of 1922 acreage.	Per cent of 5-year average acreage.	
		1918–1922.	1909–1913.
Planted acreage.			
(Preliminary spring revision.)			
Cotton	112.0	109.0	108.7
Harvested acreage.			
Spring wheat	94.5	83.8	96.5
Corn	102.6	103.2	100.9
Oats	102.6	97.8	111.9
Barley	105.7	100.5	102.5
Flax	189.0	162.7	99.3
Irish potatoes	90.9	99.6	107.0
Sweet potatoes	97.5	107.6	175.8
Tobacco	110.0	108.9	155.1

Negro Farmers Moving North.

A general movement of southern negro farmers to northern industrial centers is indicated in a special survey of southern farming districts made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The survey throws additional light on farm population figures recently issued by the department, showing a net movement from farms to towns and cities of 324,000 persons, including men, women, and children in the South Atlantic States in 1922.

High industrial wages is given as the chief reason for the reported migration. Boll-weevil conditions last year, which made cotton growing unprofitable for a number of negro farmers, unrest among returning negro troops, who experienced more attractive living conditions away from farms during and after the war, and breakdown of the contract labor system are given as contributory causes.

Approximately 13 per cent, or 32,000 persons of the total number of negro farm hands or laborers in Georgia, have moved North during the past 12 months, the report shows. The movement goes on, although crops for the present season are already started. A large abandonment of acreage is reported, and the labor shortage is expected to be a major factor in limiting acreage this season. The situation in Georgia is much worse than is generally realized, the report says.

The movement from South Carolina since September 15, 1922, is placed at about 22,750 negro farmers, or about 3 per cent of the total negro farmer population. The movement from Florida is estimated at about 2 per cent of negroes living in or near farming communities.

From Alabama comes the report that approximately 3½ per cent of the whole body of negro farm workers have moved North since the last crop season. Arkansas shows a movement of about 15,000 negro farmers, or about 3½ per cent of the negro population. Movement from Kentucky has been very small, and from Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma no movement is reported. Louisiana reports an exodus of about 1 per cent the total number of farm hands; Tennessee a movement of about 4,500 negro farmers since April 7, 1922. The farm labor situation in Texas apparently is not as serious as in the Eastern cotton States.

Report of the Committee on Agricultural Outlook.

The committee called by Secretary Wallace to consider the agricultural outlook and to prepare a statement that will provide a basis upon which readjustment to meet the economic situation may be made by agricultural producers, reported on foreign and domestic demand and certain leading products. This report will give a basis for interpreting the report on intentions to plant issued April 20 by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Foreign demand.—The foreign outlook, on the demand side, seems slightly less favorable to our farmers in 1923 than it was in 1922.

Favorable factors with respect to foreign demand are: First, the influence of American prosperity upon the demand for European goods; second, the possibility that the slight business recovery that has occurred in a number of European countries may gradually gain momentum. Despite the tariff, European exports to the United States in recent months have been considerably larger than for the same period a year ago. American prosperity increased purchases by the United States in South America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. This enables those countries to purchase somewhat more in Europe, thus giving Europe funds with which to buy United States foodstuffs and other commodities.

Unfavorable factors are: First, the progressive piling up of Government debts on the Continent of Europe, with its effect upon exchange, currency, and business; second, the Ruhr situation.

The only possibility for an important increase in purchasing power lies in the ability of Europe to expand her manufactured exports. It is of the most vital interest to American agriculture that the United States lend aid in every way possible to the settlement of the reparation and other European problems. Revival in Europe has been much more marked in agriculture than in manufacturing.

It was necessary in 1920–21 to submit to great price reductions in farm products in order to get Europe to take them.

Prospect with reference to the supply of farm products for the coming year is that there will be at least no reduction in output in the United States. With some overflow of the business activity of the United States to the rest of the world, particularly the non-European part of the the world, the prospect would be rather that there will be some increase in the production of foods in foreign countries. We can not, therefore, confidently offer any reason for the expectation that our farmers will meet any less severe competition in European markets during the coming year than they have met during the past year.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION.

Domestic demand.—Domestic demand for agricultural products will be active so long as the present prosperous condition of business with full employment continues. Beyond a period of six to nine months in the future most authorities at present hesitate to make business forecasts, but most competent observers seem to agree that we may expect general business prosperity to last at least six to nine months longer. If this opinion is correct, demand will be distinctly more active next autumn than it was last autumn in so far as the demand for farm products depends upon the purchases of American families not themselves on farms.

Wheat.—American exports of wheat during the last two years were unusually large owing to the low exports from eastern Europe and continued low production in some countries in Europe. These exports should not be taken as normal, nor be expected to continue permanently. The European countries are making efforts to put their grain production on a pre-war basis, and as they become able to accomplish this it is to be expected that our exports will decline and that our production should be readjusted to meet these changing conditions.

Condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States is unfavorable. The intended plantings of spring wheat are 94.5 per cent of last year's acreage, and weather thus far has been unfavorable for spring planting. The enormous net movement of 1,120,000 persons from farms to towns and cities in the two years ending with December 31, 1922, leaves the farms in an unfavorable position to meet emergencies.

Rainfall in the United States has such a dominating influence on the final production that in spite of unfavorable factors the supply may be so large as to keep prices low, or if the rainfall is unfavorable it may result in such a reduced production as to make farm prices rise.

Cotton.—The world's consumption of American cotton in 1921–22 was about 12,600,000 bales; the indicated world's consumption for the year 1922–23 is not less than 13,000,000 bales. There is no evidence at present that the consumption of 1923–24 will fall below this figure.

Available information indicates, however, that the world carry-over of all cottons on July 31, 1923, will be 6,800,000 bales (largely of foreign short staple cotton) compared with 6,700,000 bales in 1922 and 10,500,000 bales in 1921, and that the use of American cotton will be but little restricted, if at all, on account of foreign production.

On the basis of farmers' intentions to plant 12 per cent greater acreage than they planted in 1922, the cotton acreage harvested in 1923 would be 36,888,000 acres. If the yield per acre in 1923 should prove to be the same as the average for the five years 1918–1922, the total crop would be 11,810,000 bales. If the yield should be the same as the lowest in the last five years (124.5 lbs.), the total crop would be 9,610,000 bales. If the yield should be the highest in the last five years (178.4 lbs.), the total crop would be 13,770,000 bales.

Indicated carry-over of lint cotton (including mill stocks) in the United States at the end of the present cotton season (July 31, 1923) will be 1,184,000 bales (including 100,000 bales imported foreign cotton), compared with a carry-over of 2,832,000 bales in 1922, 6,534,000 bales in 1921, and 4,287,000 in 1920.

OUTLOOK FOR TOBACCO.

Tobacco.—The figures of intended planting raise serious questions. The intended planting for 1923 exceeds the acreage of 1922 by 10 per cent, the average acreage for 1918–1922 by nearly 9 per cent, and the average acreage for 1909–1913 by 55 per cent.

It is true that the general business situation warrants the expectation of an active demand from ultimate consumers for the next 9 months. This factor is favorable. But it is relatively an unimportant factor. In the main, since the cessation of extraordinary war conditions, the demand for leaf tobacco is comparatively inelastic. Conditions of production and supply in the main control. There is nothing in the probable demand sufficient to offset the contemplated increase of 10 per cent in planted acreage, particularly when we consider that the 1922 acreage was above the normal and that the trend of prices since 1920 has, on the whole, been downward.

Corn and hogs.—The corn situation at this date is about normal, stocks on farms being almost exactly the same as the 5-year pre-war average. Between now and the time the new crop is harvested there will be some tendency toward corn shortage because of the larger number of hogs on feed.

Hog production has been heavy and is still in a state of expansion. Unless bad weather and other conditions have reduced the number of spring pigs to an unusual degree, the price of hogs may be depressed next fall and winter.

During the past winter more pounds of pork products were produced than in any previous winter in history, amounting to a 30 per cent increase over the preceding year.

Storage holdings of pork and lard were, on April 1, 1923, 929 million pounds, as compared to 677 million pounds on April 1, 1922, an increase of 37 per cent in the year, an equivalent on a liberal estimate for carcass weights of over 1,300,000 hogs. All products except lard show a distinct increase.

The prospect which producers must face within a year is the absorption by domestic and foreign consumers of a surplus of over six million hogs and 250 million pounds of stored products. This represents a surplus of over seven million hogs, approximately 12% above last year's production.

LEADING ECONOMISTS ATTEND CONFERENCE.

The following economists and statisticians participated in the conference: George E. Roberts, National City Bank, New York City; Carl Snyder, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City; Wesley C. Mitchell, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City; B. M. Anderson, jr., Chase National Bank, New York City; E. N. Wentworth, research department, Armour Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Reed, Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.; Warren M. Persons, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Geo. F. Warren, and F. A. Pearson, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Thomas S. Adams, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; H. A. Wallace, secretary Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, Des Moines, Iowa; H. W. Moorhouse, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Moulton, Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; Walter W. Stewart, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.; Frank M. Surface and E. G. Montgomery, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Wm. T. Foster, Pollack Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Mass.

Farm Returns in 1922.

A return of $917 to the owner operator for the use of $16,400 of capital and the labor of the farmer and his family during the year 1922 is the average shown by a survey of over 6,000 representative farms just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These farms average somewhat larger in size and value than the average of the United States according to the 1920 census.

This return included $715 cash—the margin of receipts over cash outlay—plus an increase of $202 in inventories of crops, livestock, and machinery. In addition, the average farm produced food and fuel consumed on the farm, estimated to be worth $294. This $715 cash balance was all the average farm made available to the owner to pay his living expenses and take care of debts.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

Sales of crops amounted to $816 which was 41 per cent of the cash receipts of $1,972. Sales of livestock and the products of livestock amounted to $1,114 or 57 per cent of cash receipts; miscellaneous receipts were $42 or 2 per cent of cash receipts. Cash expenses amounted to $1,257 which included hired labor cost of $331 for the year, livestock $204, feed $175, taxes $174, machinery $123, fertilizer $57, seed $43, and miscellaneous $150.

The results of the operations on individual farms, which make up the average of $917, ranged from a margin of $58,000 of receipts over expenses to a deficit of $34,000 of receipts under expenses. Fourteen per cent of the farms failed to break even, the survey shows. About two-thirds of the farms returned less than $1,000 each. Twenty-eight per cent returned $1 to $500; 23 per cent returned between $500 and $1,000; 14 per cent between $1,000 and $1,500; 7 per cent between $1,500 and $2,000, and only 8 per cent or 1 farm in every 12 returned more than $2,500 net, for the year.

The size of the farms was 252 acres on the average and the reported value of land and buildings $13,600. The value of crops, livestock, and machinery on hand at the beginning of the year was $2,800, making a total capital of $16,400.

These figures summarize the replies of owner-operators to an inquiry mailed to approximately 57,000 farmers during January and February (1923). The farmers addressed are located in every county where farming is carried on. Each was asked to report for his own farm for 1922 the receipts and expenses of the farm business, the value of crops, of live stock, of machinery and tools, and of farms, on January 1, 1922, and on January 1, 1923, the value of food and fuel produced and used on the farm, the value of his own labor and that of others of his family not paid wages, the size of the farm, whether he was an owner working his farm, or landlord or tenant, and encouraged to make such pertinent comment as he wished. Somewhat more than 12,000 made some reply. Nearly one-third of the replies could not be tabulated. About 2,300 usable replies were received from tenant, or corporation farms. The number and distribution of these replies is such that they are not statistically comparable to the replies summarized above. Tenant farms provide a smaller return to the interested parties than owner-operated farms of the same size and kind because of the division of ownership of the business.

The chief reason for so many incomplete replies seems to have been lack of information in the absence of written records. Many landlords and tenants stated that they did not know the facts for the other party.

SCOPE OF SURVEY.

The figures apply strictly only to the farms reporting, and to the farm business. Many farmers have property besides the farms they work, or supplement their farm returns with outside work; many drew on savings or borrowed to meet expenses not covered by current receipts, according to the comments made. The probabilities are however that the figures give a fairly accurate picture of the state of the business of owner-operators for 1922. The probable error of the average net result ($917) is $15. Few of the farms covered in the summary are smaller than 50 acres, a numerous group in the Census classification. The proportion of farms of 500 acres or more is somewhat larger than that shown by the Census of 1920. The distribution of replies is roughly proportional to the number of farmers in the States concerned, especially in the more important agricultural States.

The distributions and relationships of the several factors of the business are similar to those brought out in other detailed studies of more compact groups of farmers. These farmers had the information requested and submitted it; perhaps they are better farmers than those who did not reply, but the fact of a prompt return in due and accepted form is not evidence that they are. There is just as much ground for believing that those who had good results withheld replies as that only the more successful reported. Considerable complaint was registered in the comments made without supporting figures but almost an equal number considered 1922, "not so bad," though not good enough to overcome the handicaps imposed by 1920 and 1921. Some farmers suffered severely from the general hazards of flood and drought. All replies complete as to receipts, expenses and inventories, were included whatever the net result, but reports incomplete in other items than the "food produced used on farm" and the "family labor" were not used at all, in addition to which a few with obviously extravagant items not explained, were discarded.

General Results of Farming 1922 by Geographical Divisions.

Computed from Reports of 6,094 Individual Farms Operated by their Owners.

Item.	United States.	North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Number of reports	6,094	648	803	1,274	1,395	1,282	692
Size of farm ..... acres	252	148	206	145	339	212	498
Value of farm real estate	$13,586	$8,748	$9,565	$13,986	$19,940	$9,027	$17,672
Value of farm personalty (Jan. 1, 1922)	2,844	3,043	1,857	2,563	3,661	2,153	3,955
Receipts:							
Crop sales	816	981	886	506	684	888	1,286
Sales of live stock	660	352	347	754	1,148	410	617
Sales of live stock products	454	1,193	245	621	379	167	382
Miscellaneous other sales	42	92	54	39	24	32	37
Total	1,972	2,618	1,532	1,920	2,235	1,497	2,322
Cash outlay:							
Hired labor	331	524	309	245	280	284	522
Live stock bought	204	153	161	228	321	138	138
Feed bought	175	467	86	176	178	90	156
Fertilizer	57	151	178	41	6	32	9
Seed	43	59	38	40	39	38	54
Taxes	174	146	91	210	211	111	270
Tools and machinery	123	143	82	122	152	81	177
Miscellaneous other	150	215	85	149	198	92	181
Total	1,257	1,858	1,030	1,211	1,385	866	1,510
Receipts less expenses	715	760	502	709	850	631	812
Increase in inventory	202	98	121	219	385	104	174
Net result	917	858	623	928	1,235	735	986

Noncash, Estimated Items, Reported for Approximately Two-thirds the Number of Farms.

Value of food and fuel produced and used on the farm	294	273	362	276	287	301	269
Value of family labor, including owner	716	850	504	759	854	477	919
Change in value of real estate during 1922 (– shows decrease)	–52	–16	78	–105	–27	9	–303

Percentage Distribution of Designated Net Results 1922.

Computed From Reports of 6,094 Individual Farms Operated by Their Owners.

Designated net result.	United States.		North Atlantic (per cent).	South Atlantic (per cent).	East North Central (per cent).	West North Central (per cent).	South Central (per cent).	Western (per cent).
	Number of reports.	Per cent.						
Receipts larger than expenditures.								
$5,000 or more	108	1.77	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.8	1.6	2.6
$3,000 to $4,999	237	3.89	2.9	1.8	3.5	6.9	2.6	4.5
$2,500 to $2,999	153	2.51	2.3	.7	2.8	4.4	1.5	2.3
$2,000 to $2,499	264	4.33	3.9	2.6	4.1	6.8	3.2	4.3
$1,500 to $1,999	474	7.78	8.8	5.1	9.8	9.7	4.3	8.8
$1,000 to $1,499	877	14.39	16.2	11.6	17.9	15.1	11.6	13.0
$500 to $999	1,391	22.82	23.3	21.6	25.3	21.6	23.9	19.8
$0 to $499	1,705	27.98	24.4	38.2	24.9	20.2	38.1	22.1
Expenditures larger than receipts.								
$0 to $499	603	9.89	10.5	12.5	7.6	8.1	9.6	14.7
$500 to $999	143	2.36	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.3
$1,000 or more	139	2.28	2.6	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	4.5
Average, $917	6,094	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Big Drop in Agricultural Population.

The agricultural population in rural territory of the United States decreased approximately 460,000 persons in 1922, a survey of 10,000 representative farms and groups of farms made by the United States Department of Agriculture shows. This is a drop of about 1.5 per cent, based on 1920 census figures, which placed the agricultural population in rural districts at 31,359,000 persons. Not merely workers, but men, women, and children are included in the agricultural population.

Among the geographic divisions, the population movement away from the farm was relatively strongest in the Pacific States, and the percentage of loss was greater than the average for the United States in the west South Central and New England States as well as in the Pacific group.

All other divisions were below the national average.

LARGE MOVEMENT TO CITIES.

The movement from farms to towns and cities is estimated at about 2,000,000 persons, partly offsetting which was a movement of approximately 880,000 persons from cities and towns to farms. This left a net shift from farms to cities and towns of about 1,120,000 persons, or about 3.6 per cent of the rural agricultural population at the beginning of the year. Births in rural territory were 925,000 and deaths 265,000. The surplus of births over deaths reduced the net loss in agricultural population to 460,000 persons, or 1.5 per cent.

In the gross shift of agricultural population to cities and towns relatively the strongest shift was in the Mountain States, followed in order by New England, the Pacific States, the Middle Atlantic, the east North Central, and the South Atlantic States, all of which were above the national average. Below the average were the west South Central, the west North Central, and the east South Atlantic States.

Although the agricultural population increased steadily in numbers up to 1910 the proportion of agricultural population to the total population has steadily decreased since 1920, the department says. From 1910 to 1920 there was a marked decrease in agricultural population, as shown by the 1920 census. A decrease of 13.6 per cent, or 1.36 per cent per year, over this period was indicated by the agricultural occupations. The department points out, however, that the decrease may have been confined to the three years 1917–1919, or an average of 4.5 per cent per year over the three-year period.

Only Small Supply of Oats Available.

The prospective total supply of oats at the opening of the present crop year, August 1, 1922, was 1,326,797,000 bushels, which was 49,000,000 bushels, or 4 per cent, greater than the 1921 supply and 79,000,000 bushels, or 5½ per cent, less than the average supply for the past 10 years.

Consumption of oats the first seven months of the present season, August 1 to March 1, appears to have been above the average in number of bushels consumed. Disappearance into consumption channels from August 1 to March 1 was 865,000,000 bushels, while last year 793,000,000 bushels of the total supply disappeared during the corresponding period and an average of 838,000,000 bushels in the preceding 10 years. The disappearance for consumption to March 1 this season has been 109 per cent of last season's disappearance for the same period and 103 per cent of the 10-year average. To supply the same relative consumption for the remainder of the season ending August 1, 1923 there would be required 387,000,000 bushels, and 432,000,000 bushels to supply the 10-year average. Exports of oats to March 1, this season, have been considerably larger than last year but have been only about 31 per cent of the 10-year average, which included the war-time exports.

SUPPLY SMALLER THAN USUAL.

The supply of oats for the remainder of the season is smaller than is usual on March 1, it being 33,000,000 bushels, or 7 per cent, below last year and 82,000,000 bushels, or 15 per cent, below the 10-year average. In number of bushels the present supply about equals that of 1914, 1917, and 1919. Stocks on farms March 1 were above last year but below the 10-year average, while the commercial stocks reversed the order, being below last year but above the 10-year average.

Should the requirements for the remainder of the season prove to be 387,000,000 bushels, as shown above, there would remain 62,000,000 bushels for export during the remainder of the season and for carry over next August. Exports and carry over for the same period in 1912 were 37,000,000 bushels, 80,000,000 bushels in 1914, and 99,000,000 bushels in 1917.

Supply and Distribution of Oats, Crops of 1921 and 1922, with 10-Year Comparison, 1911–1920, Inclusive.

	10 crop-year average 1911–1920.		Crop year 1921–22.		Crop year 1922–23.	
Supply Aug. 1 to Mar. 1:	*1,000 bushels.*		*1,000 bushels.*		*1,000 bushels.*	
On farms Aug. 1.	71,552		161,108		74,513	
Commercial visible, Aug. 1	8,452		37,562		36,667	
Imports Aug. 1 to Mar. 1	2,117		949		[1] 121	
Crop	1,321,550		1,078,341		1,215,496	
Total		1,403,671		1,277,960		1,326,797
Accounted for Aug. 1 to Mar. 1:						
Exports Aug. 1 to Mar. 1	33,970		2,376		13,038	
On farms Mar. 1.	509,034		411,934		421,511	
Commercial visible Mar. 1	22,462		70,470		27,683	
Total		565,466		484,780		462,232
Disappearance Aug. 1 to Mar. 1		838,205		793,180		864,565
Supply Mar. 1 to Aug. 1:						
Stocks Mar. 1	531,496		482,404		449,194	
Imports Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	1,956		797			
Total		533,452		483,201		
Accounted for Mar. 1 to Aug. 1:						
Exports Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	22,028		17,309			
On farms Aug. 1.	80,823		74,513			
Commercial visible Aug. 1	11,087		36,667			
Total		113,938		128,489		
Disappearance Mar. 1 to Aug. 1		419,514		354,712		

[1] Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 only.

Changes in number of persons living on farms in 1922, by geographic divisions.

[Number of persons in 1,000's; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Geographic division.	Population living on farms Jan. 1, 1920.	Arrivals.						Departures.						Population living on farms Dec. 31, 1922.	
		Births.		From farms.		From cities or towns.		Deaths.		To farms.		To cities or towns.			
		Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
New England	535	2.0	11	5.3	29	5.0	27	1.1	6	5.3	29	7.8	42	98.1	525
Middle Atlantic	1,861	2.3	43	7.9	147	4.8	90	.8	15	7.9	147	7.1	132	99.2	1,847
East North Central	4,887	2.8	135	8.1	394	3.9	193	.9	41	8.1	394	7.0	341	98.9	4,833
West North Central	5,154	2.5	130	7.1	369	2.7	143	.7	39	7.1	369	5.6	287	99.0	5,101
South Atlantic	6,398	3.6	231	15.1	966	1.9	120	1.0	64	15.1	966	6.9	444	97.5	6,241
East South Central (+La.)	5,959	3.1	185	14.8	888	1.7	98	.8	46	14.8	888	4.7	278	99.3	5,918
West South Central (−La.)	4,426	3.3	144	16.8	742	2.8	124	.9	38	16.8	742	6.3	281	98.8	4,375
Mountain	1,153	2.2	26	10.5	121	4.8	55	.6	7	10.5	121	10.2	118	96.2	1,109
Pacific	986	2.1	20	6.7	66	3.1	30	.9	9	6.7	66	7.8	77	96.4	950
United States	31,359	2.9	925	11.9	3,722	2.8	880	.8	265	11.9	3,722	6.4	2,000	98.5	30,899

Live Stock and Meats

Killing Classes Advance Moderately.

Practically all killing classes of cattle advanced moderately during the week ending April 21. Smaller receipts and more satisfactory breadth in the dressed-beef trade were stimulating factors. Fat steers and yearlings comprised the bulk of the arrivals, killing quality was largely medium to good, and price gains amounted mostly to 15¢–25¢. Yearlings showed activity. Only a few she stock arrived and advances of 15¢–40¢ were made, the better grades advancing most. Stockers and feeders moved rather indifferently and the lower grades declined. A late spring, together with advancing corn prices, apparently have combined to slacken the stocker and feeder movement.

HOG PRICES CONTINUE LOW.

Hog prices continued to decline, packing grades probably showing the most loss. The 15¢–25¢ downturn, however, was rather generally shared by all classes. The decline on lights and light butchers was a reflection, in part at least, of narrow shipping demand as contrasted with the previous week. Despite smaller receipts generally, the proportion of heavy butchers and packing grades was too large for trade requirements. With higher temperatures at hand, pork products, excepting loins, worked lower, probably an evidence of the fact that when warm weather arrives the consuming public usually reduces its pork allowance. For the first time during the present season heavy or rough packing sows cashed below $7.

Handyweight wooled lambs, the most desirable afforded by the runs, held at $14.60 throughout the week. Most offerings, however, were fed Nebraska and Colorado lambs, many of which were shorn. The bulk of the clippers cashed at $10.75–$11.50. Exporters continued to take heavy shorn lambs at $10–$10.25. Practically no spring lambs arrived at Chicago. General steadiness marked the trade in lambs while sheep were steady to 25¢ lower.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Apr. 16–21, 1923	178,700	687,500	234,400
Apr. 9–14, 1923	183,960	696,464	227,089
Apr. 17–22, 1922	159,201	413,780	135,131

Cattle.—There was a modest representation of weighty bullocks at Chicago, most of which arrived from Iowa and Nebraska feedlots and were well conditioned. The portion of half-fat kinds was much larger and no doubt these and the fairly liberal supply of warmed-up light yearlings suggested the aversion of finishers toward long feeding periods in the face of advancing corn prices. Although yearlings displayed activity and maximum net price gains for the week, good to choice heavies commanded a slight premium over comparable grades of younger cattle. This condition was induced by the proportionately liberal supply of the light weight cattle on sale. The extreme top price was $10.35 paid for Kansas fed 1519-pound bullocks. Other Kansas steers sold at $10 at which price choice handy and heavy fat steers were fairly numerous.

Shipping demand, the stimulating factor, absorbed a liberal portion of the heavy steers. Yearlings were most numerous at $9 downward although in addition to the $10.10 toppers a few other lots had had sufficient corn finish to bring $9.75–$10. As prices advanced, about the only beef steers selling below $8.25 at the close consisted of thinly-fleshed or low-qualitied light yearlings. The bulk of beef steers and yearlings during the week turned at $8.25–$9.65.

BETTER GRADES IN DEMAND.

Finishers took a modest supply of rather weighty feeders at $7–$7.50, absorbing plainer kinds downward to $6.50 and below. Interest converged on the better grades at all markets and declines invariably struck the lower priced kinds. Some demand was apparent, however, for meaty and half-fat kinds and these were bought in line with killer prices at $8.40–$8.90. Stock cows and heifers moved to the country generally at $4–$4.50 and $5–$5.50 respectively.

Beef cows and heifers were seasonally scarce and demand was active. Fat cows were most numerous at $5.25–$7, although a few choice Koshers commanded $8.25 and above. Beef heifers were most numerous at $6.75–$8. Lower priced cows were sluggish, and dairy-bred cows continued to be discriminated against. Canners and cutters weakened, most healthy canners closing at around $3.25, while kinds from doubtful territory cashed downward from $3.

The activity of shippers was partly instrumental in boosting bologna bull prices fully 25¢ and veal calf prices 50¢–75¢. Outside orders called for heavy rough fat bulls, which shared bologna gains, and in cases materially more. At the best time a spread of $5–$5.25 absorbed bologna bull offerings.

The shipping demand that developed for veal calves averaging 140–180 pounds led to $10–$10.50 for such selections. Packers paid upward to $9 for droves, taking medium light calves around $8 and "bobs" mostly at $5.

HOG RECEIPTS ARE LIGHT.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs continued lighter, with total supplies around 22,000 less than during the previous week. This fact, however, did not seem to strengthen the tone of the general market. A very weak undertone prevailed at all times, especially on strong and weighty butchers and on mixed grades and packing sows. Fairly liberal shipping orders during the week for light-weight classes were mainly responsible for holding prices on the bulk of these at nearly steady levels with the previous week's close, extreme top prices ranging from $8.65 early to $8.40 on Saturday. Warmer weather also caused more or less discrimination against the heavy lard types, which had been under pressure nearly all week, closing from 10¢–25¢ under prices of the previous week-end. In-between grades were undesirable, and selling interests were forced to make 10¢–25¢ reductions to dispose of their holdings.

Packing sows moved slowly at all times, and prices netted 25¢–50¢ declines for the week. There was a reasonably good demand for shipping pigs during the week, and prices were practically unchanged, especially on the desirable strongweight kinds.

Sheep.—Despite liberal receipts during the week the price on lambs remained around steady with the previous week. Wooled descriptions were mostly of Mexican origin and consequently were of light weight, enabling many loads to command top prices on several sessions. Practically no new crop California lambs or native springers reached Chicago, but at Omaha several loads from California sold for $14–$14.50 and native springers reached a limit of $15. At Kansas City two cars of Arizona spring lambs sold for $14.25 and at East. St. Louis some native springers cashed at $15–$18.

The top price for old crop lambs reached $14.60 on each session and bulk of the wooled descriptions sold for $14.25–$14.60. The clipped offerings sold largely from $10.75–$11.50, although strictly choice kinds went as high as $12.10. Heavy clipped lambs cashed at $10.10–$10.50 and extreme weights sold downward from $10. Exporters were in the market for heavy clipped lambs most days and secured choice 100–115-pound averages at $10.

Aged stock was marketed in rather liberal numbers. Several loads carrying considerable weight arrived and were more than the trade could easily absorb so there was some price downturn on these, but lighter weights held fully steady. Wooled ewes sold up to $9 with no choice handyweights offered. At Omaha choice descriptions reached $9.25 while a few small bunches made $9.50 at Kansas City. Clipped ewes sold up to $8 with the bulk going at $7.25–$7.75. Aged wooled wethers sold from $8–$9. Clipped wethers of desirable weight sold largely at $8–$8.40, but heavy kinds that constituted the bulk of the class brought $7–$7.50.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week April 16–21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,881	18,436	56,445	161,072	30,358	130,714	92,185	29,430	62,755
Denver [1]	6,442	3,064	2,221	11,601	1,219	11,642	38,363	28,524	4,411
East St. Louis	17,959	5,593	14,334	104,355	38,318	60,447	4,535	246	3,129
Fort Worth	12,643	6,106	5,330	12,660	2,384	9,399	2,287	650	1,168
Indianapolis [1]	9,611	4,669	4,861	49,822	20,229	28,076	400	.....	316
Kansas City	37,709	14,301	23,702	86,897	10,363	74,138	26,378	2,089	23,855
Oklahoma City	6,626	3,904	3,270	12,795	1,293	12,208	42	.....	41
Omaha	32,628	10,310	21,534	79,842	19,815	59,906	48,334	6,724	40,875
St. Joseph [1]	12,869	2,355	9,235	50,439	8,416	40,068	22,839	2,665	19,948
St. Paul [1]	21,365	5,219	15,490	50,126	8,789	43,107	2,058	243	1,535
Sioux City	13,102	5,868	7,969	54,790	21,995	31,822	2,016	882	1,640
Wichita [1]	5,670	4,495	1,169	16,612	868	15,671	473	.....	470
Total	251,505	84,320	165,560	691,011	164,047	517,198	239,910	71,453	160,143
Total, Apr. 9–14, 1923	261,691	83,575	171,283	701,093	154,767	548,162	217,784	58,593	157,275
Total, Apr. 17–22, 1922	232,555	87,526	136,727	419,406	109,270	298,500	134,080	46,633	81,285

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 20.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of April 16–21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	176	388	402	6.9	12.1	17.5	1,091	1,077	1,057	$8.47	$8.22	$7.52
901–1,000 lbs	235	573	368	9.2	17.8	16.0	958	946	939	7.68	7.85	7.35
801–900 lbs	458	671	418	17.9	20.9	18.1	859	837	864	7.26	7.16	7.42
701–800 lbs	309	594	504	12.1	18.5	21.9	749	761	740	7.23	7.24	7.25
700 lbs. down	1,376	986	610	53.9	30.7	26.5	614	588	576	6.94	6.90	6.76
Total	2,554	3,212	2,302	100.0	100.0	100.0	739	7.95	806	7.28	7.44	7.27

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of April 16–21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.
Choice and prime	2,281	2,318	1,465	7.8	8.0	5.2	1,273	1,267	1,253	$9.98	$9.84	$8.88
Good	9,947	6,005	5,133	34.1	20.9	18.3	1,182	1,208	1,223	9.28	9.32	8.48
Medium	12,684	15,959	17,384	43.5	55.5	61.9	996	1,064	1,091	8.48	8.54	7.87
Common	4,244	4,496	4,083	14.6	15.6	14.6	902	868	954	7.59	7.57	7.26
Total	29,156	28,778	28,065	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,067	1,079	1,104	8.81	8.72	7.98

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of April 16–21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 16–21, 1923	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 17–22, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr. 16–21, 1923.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.	Apr 17–22, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.06	$10.00	$9.10	$10.57	$10.00	$9.88	$8.86	$10.39	.....	.....	$9.66	$9.64	$8.51	$10.09	$9.50	$9.50	$8.35	$10.07	$9.72	$9.72	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.36	9.38	8.54	9.70	9.35	9.20	8.28	9.53	$7.88	$7.88	8.92	8.94	8.00	9.37	8.75	8.75	7.78	9.36	9.00	9.00	.....	.....	$7.88
Medium	8.54	8.61	7.95	9.02	8.42	8.34	7.50	8.95	7.00	7.00	8.34	8.34	7.60	8.83	8.12	8.12	7.25	8.67	8.37	8.30	$8.00	$8.00	7.12
Common	7.46	7.50	7.20	8.30	7.29	7.28	6.51	8.03	5.38	5.38	7.50	7.46	6.98	8.04	7.12	7.12	6.62	7.97	7.38	7.23	7.00	7.00	6.50
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	9.98	9.94	9.10	10.68	9.86	9.82	8.86	10.53	.....	.....	9.66	9.64	8.66	10.21	9.50	9.50	8.50	10.13	9.72	9.68	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.27	9.34	8.54	9.77	9.12	9.10	8.22	9.83	7.75	7.75	8.86	8.86	8.09	9.42	8.75	8.75	7.88	9.45	8.92	8.97	.....	.....	7.88
Medium	8.43	8.50	7.89	9.00	8.22	8.18	7.44	8.93	6.62	6.62	8.06	8.08	7.60	8.74	8.00	8.00	7.25	8.72	8.06	8.11	8.00	8.00	7.12
Common	7.34	7.32	7.06	8.10	7.07	7.06	6.51	7.91	5.00	5.00	7.06	7.10	6.91	7.85	6.88	6.88	6.62	7.85	7.06	7.00	6.88	6.88	6.38
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	7.68	7.50	7.00	8.18	7.48	7.55	6.75	8.91	5.50	5.50	6.64	6.68	6.25	7.65	6.75	6.80	6.12	7.49	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.35
Cows, com. to choice	6.14	6.12	5.88	7.19	6.12	6.05	5.50	7.08	4.75	4.62	5.81	5.80	5.36	6.84	6.04	5.82	5.45	6.91	6.00	6.02	5.88	5.88	5.42
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.88	5.66	5.30	6.77	5.68	5.62	5.08	6.44	3.75	3.75	5.22	5.22	4.25	5.76	5.42	5.42	4.25	6.02	5.42	5.45	4.75	4.80	4.48
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.82	3.90	3.88	4.33	3.66	3.70	3.55	4.39	2.75	2.75	3.52	3.55	3.58	4.15	3.78	3.70	3.50	4.09	3.50	3.52	3.38	3.42	3.30
Canner steers	4.62	4.55	4.75	5.20	4.12	4.12	3.80	4.69	2.75	2.75	4.00	4.00	3.88	4.59	.....	.....	3.75	4.76	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	8.92	8.30	6.62	9.77	7.68	7.55	6.58	9.77	7.88	7.88	7.22	7.48	6.55	9.71	7.78	7.75	8.88	10.28	6.95	7.55	6.18	6.42	5.02
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.02	5.70	5.50	6.97	6.25	6.85	5.90	7.93	5.45	5.50	6.00	6.15	5.55	6.94	6.05	5.85	6.57	7.41	5.70	6.18	4.90	5.25	4.35
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.31	7.48	6.74	8.29	7.45	7.28	6.68	[5] 6.88	5.75	5.75	7.38	7.40	6.99	8.40	7.27	7.38	6.75	8.18	7.32	7.32	6.48	6.38	6.00
750–1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.10	7.26	6.68	8.10	7.20	6.98	6.25	[5] 6.66	5.50	5.50	7.32	7.32	6.99	8.21	7.08	7.18	6.58	7.93	7.32	7.32	6.22	6.12	5.62
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to choice	6.45	6.50	6.57	7.49	6.25	6.20	6.00	[5] 6.15	5.38	5.38	6.80	6.80	6.64	7.18	6.40	6.42	6.55	7.36	6.62	6.62	5.85	5.75	5.50
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.75	4.75	4.88	6.00	4.75	4.75	4.70	[5] 4.94	3.75	3.75	4.75	4.82	5.00	5.86	4.42	4.38	5.12	5.71	4.62	4.55	4.48	4.38	4.10
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	[5] 6.56	6.12	6.12	7.50	7.52	7.25	8.18	7.12	7.12	7.12	8.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	[5] 5.44	4.10	4.25	5.62	5.62	5.62	6.04	5.38	5.38	5.88	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.65	8.50	10.75	16.75	8.65	8.65	10.60	17.00	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.25	10.30	15.50	8.05	8.00	10.30	15.30	8.15	8.20	8.10	8.10	10.35
Bulk of sales	8.13	8.20	10.24	11.25	8.25	8.33	10.36	11.52	7.96	7.92	7.91	8.02	9.92	10.66	7.73	7.87	9.99	10.59	7.76	8.06	7.91	7.90	10.12
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to choice	8.02	8.11	10.22	11.04	8.08	8.16	10.16	11.00	7.89	7.96	7.93	8.02	9.90	10.39	7.74	7.90	9.98	10.52	7.83	7.96	7.83	7.83	10.08
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to choice	8.27	8.31	10.42	11.47	8.25	8.31	10.36	11.51	7.91	7.98	7.96	8.07	10.01	10.58	7.76	7.90	10.08	10.91	7.88	8.02	7.95	7.90	10.17
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to choice	8.28	8.28	10.53	11.70	8.30	8.39	10.34	11.67	7.80	7.87	7.78	7.89	9.95	10.88	7.63	7.83	10.14	11.00	7.85	7.99	8.00	7.96	10.23
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	7.68	7.70	10.19	11.47	7.83	8.02	10.10	11.33	7.38	7.49	7.43	7.42	9.84	[5] 8.92	.....	.....	9.88	[6] 12.20	.....	.....	7.80	7.70	10.25
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.06	7.29	9.40	9.96	6.81	6.93	8.82	9.11	6.81	6.88	6.91	7.13	8.80	9.14	6.82	7.12	9.44	9.86	6.92	7.11	6.90	6.83	9.10
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.77	7.06	9.07	9.45	6.70	6.80	8.33	8.71	5.75	5.75	6.81	7.01	8.44	8.64	6.62	6.89	9.08	9.39	6.79	6.95	6.62	6.62	8.75
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to choice	7.22	7.10	9.51	10.91	6.51	6.89	9.15	10.27	5.42	5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.42	7.36	10.67
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.02	6.25	8.71	9.49	.....	.....	6.92	6.99	9.90	10.62	6.31	6.50	9.81	10.62	.....	.....	7.78	7.58	10.67
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	13.68	13.60	12.72	13.74	13.68	13.76	12.00	12.92	13.00	13.00	13.61	13.46	14.08	14.38	13.54	13.36	13.90	13.71	13.60	13.55	13.11	13.02	11.98
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	12.35	[5] 10.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.65	13.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.12	11.08	10.18	11.15	11.12	11.18	9.80	11.06	10.00	10.00	11.12	11.10	10.78	11.54	11.22	11.12	11.15	11.28	11.25	11.25	10.75	10.80	9.45
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.12	12.12	.....	12.92	12.12	[6] 9.87	13.25	13.20	12.50	11.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.62	11.62	11.00	11.69	11.25	11.25	10.60	11.23	10.75	10.75	11.32	11.25	12.12	12.15	11.38	11.38	12.02	11.45	11.30	11.38	10.75	10.75	10.40
Wethers, med. to prime	9.38	9.38	8.48	9.68	8.62	8.62	8.25	[5] 7.22	7.50	7.50	9.54	9.14	8.50	9.79	8.75	8.70	10.12	9.79	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.85	7.98
Ewes, med. to choice	8.12	8.12	7.78	8.69	7.82	7.75	7.00	8.46	6.25	6.35	8.42	8.02	7.64	9.11	7.98	7.78	8.38	8.91	7.92	7.80	7.60	7.38	7.30
Ewes, culls and common	5.38	5.38	4.75	5.43	4.40	4.25	3.75	[5] 3.46	3.38	3.38	5.32	4.88	4.60	5.72	5.25	5.20	5.25	5.53	4.75	4.75	4.65	4.50	3.83

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] So. St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in Nov. 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Apr. 19–24, 1920, Apr. 18–23, 1921, and Apr. 17–22, 1922.
[5] Two-year average, does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[6] Two-year average, does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Improved Market for Meats.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

An improved demand for most classes of fresh meats during the week ending April 20 was reflected in a general price advance. Receipts of mutton were light, but supplies of other classes were fairly liberal.

Beef.—The price range on steers was comparatively narrow, the bulk being of medium and good grades, although some choice kinds were on sale at the four markets under review. Forequarter cuts, with the exception of ribs, were weak and draggy, but higher prices for hinds and ribs more than compensated for this decline. Receipts of cows at eastern markets were light and prices benefited by the scarcity of common steers. At Chicago she-stock supplies consisted largely of medium and good strong weight cows, although heifers were numerous in steer lots. Bulls were in short supply, although the demand was limited, slight price declines occurring at Chicago. Kosher beef trade was slow at eastern markets, while prices declined around $1 per 100 pounds. At Chicago the price basis was practically unchanged.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were fairly liberal with common and medium grades predominating at eastern markets and Chicago. Good and choice grades advanced in price while other grades were weak without much change, except at Chicago, where the market closed strong to slightly higher. Several cars of Canadian veal were included in receipts at New York.

LAMB RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb at eastern markets were slightly greater than during the preceding week. Spring lamb supplies were very light, but except at New York had a limited outlet. Choice light lambs sold readily at steady to higher prices, and heavier kinds were in better demand than usual, partly on account of the scarcity of desirable mutton. At Chicago, despite light supplies, the spring-lamb market was weak to lower. Heavy lamb sold somewhat unevenly, but shared in the general price advance at that market. Frozen Argentine lamb of choice grade brought around $18 at New York.

Mutton.—Offerings of mutton at eastern markets and Chicago were extremely light and firm to higher prices were the rule. Demand was only fair. Frozen Argentine mutton brought from $13 to $15 at eastern markets.

Pork.—Light and medium weight pork loins advanced sharply at New York following a low closing market at the end of the previous week. Other eastern markets and Chicago were also firm to higher on loins. Other fresh pork cuts were weak and draggy due to seasonal declines in the demand for pork sausage, the consequent increased supply and lower prices for pork trimmings.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending April 21 amounted to 9,645 bales, weighing 4,496,199 lbs., valued at $1,119,758. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 12,888 bales, 95 sacks, and 73 sheets, weighing 5,180,878 lbs., valued at $2,096,290.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of April 16-21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Apr. 16-21, 1923.	Apr. 9-14, 1923.	Apr. 17-22, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
average	$22.00	$22.25	$31.25	$31.04
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	20.00	20.00	28.75	28.83
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	13.25	13.25	17.00	17.50
Bacon, No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	30.50	30.50	34.00	40.83
Bacon, No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	22.00	22.50	27.00	30.00
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	14.25	14.12	15.12	17.67
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	11.00	11.50	11.25	14.13
Pure lard, tierces	13.80	13.38	12.62	16.17
Compound lard, tierces	14.25	14.00	13.50	15.15

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Apr. 19-24, 1920, Apr. 18-23, 1921, and Apr. 17-22, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of April 16-21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Apr. 16-21, 1923.	Apr. 9-14, 1923.	Apr. 17-22, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Apr. 16-21, 1923.	Apr. 9-14, 1923.	Apr. 17-22, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.50	$16.50	$15.25	[2]$16.88	$15.70	$15.30	$14.25	[2]$16.50
Good	14.90	14.70	14.50	17.57	14.70	14.30	13.50	17.87
Medium	13.25	13.45	13.50	16.08	13.60	13.25	12.50	16.35
Common	11.50	11.70	11.50	14.22	12.50	11.56	11.50	15.03
Cow—								
Good	11.50	11.50	10.75	14.35	12.60	12.00	10.50	15.07
Medium	10.00	10.00	9.75	13.25	11.60	11.00	9.75	13.77
Common	9.00	9.00	8.75	11.90	10.75	10.25	9.25	[2] 12.88
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.00	12.08
Common	7.85	8.08	7.38	9.56	.....	8.75	8.25	[2] 9.08
Veal:								
Choice	16.70	16.10	15.10	19.90	16.70	16.60	16.00	.....
Good	15.10	15.10	13.80	18.13	14.90	14.80	13.50	20.73
Medium	12.50	13.70	11.90	15.93	12.50	13.30	12.50	18.53
Common	9.50	11.05	8.60	12.67	10.35	10.75	10.50	16.33
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	18.00	18.00	26.50	[2]24.90	19.00	19.00	.....	.....
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	15.70	15.20	22.95	28.78	16.85	15.25	23.10	29.26
10-12 lbs. average	14.50	14.20	21.30	27.00	15.85	13.85	22.10	27.28
12-14 lbs. average	13.50	13.20	20.20	25.33	14.75	12.90	21.10	25.53
14-16 lbs. average	12.60	12.35	18.80	23.47	13.40	12.35	20.10	23.70
16 lbs. and over	11.60	11.50	17.40	[2]18.10	12.45	11.85	19.10	[2] 19.30
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.85	11.30	14.85	17.48	11.90	11.50	15.50	18.67
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	10.05	10.50	13.75	15.38	10.50	10.50	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	9.40	9.50	13.25	14.27	9.50	9.50	14.50	17.17
Butts:								
Boston style	11.75	12.40	17.35	21.32	13.30	13.15	18.00	22.30
Spare ribs	8.25	8.50	11.20	[2]11.90	11.50	11.00	11.00	[2] 12.25
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.00	24.10	30.50	28.50	25.00	24.85	29.00	30.53
Good	22.00	22.10	29.50	26.83	24.00	23.50	27.50	28.73
Medium	19.10	18.60	28.00	25.00	22.50	22.50	25.50	25.85
Common	17.20	16.90	24.50	22.00	20.50	20.50	23.00	[2] 26.75
Spring lambs	26.80	27.90	.....	.....	29.00	28.50	.....	.....
Mutton:								
Good	14.50	14.50	19.80	21.10	17.50	16.50	15.50	20.03
Medium	11.90	11.50	18.60	19.37	15.70	14.50	14.00	18.13
Common	9.70	9.50	14.90	16.30	13.20	12.00	12.50	15.75

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Apr. 19-24, 1920, Apr. 18-23, 1921, and Apr. 17-22, 1922.
[2] Average for two years does not include 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] Average for two years does not include 1921, when prices were lowest.

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection, March, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	161,890	61,392	216,004	21	713,778
Fort Worth	17,046	11,359	6,123	8	68,798
Kansas City	84,445	20,898	111,168	25	466,718
National Stock Yards	19,503	7,060	17,612	22	168,998
Omaha	79,043	4,762	173,504	7	256,532
St. Louis	12,343	3,358	3,894	4	174,762
Sioux City	26,648	927	14,835	.....	196,860
South St. Joseph	33,525	4,800	100,882	.....	214,975
South St. Paul	22,279	44,051	14,669	.....	262,491
All other establishments	230,912	209,372	318,735	576	2,313,879
Total:					
March, 1923	687,634	367,979	977,426	663	4,837,791
March, 1922	673,701	391,439	837,216	746	3,350,214
9 months ending March, 1923	6,843,356	3,082,761	8,557,343	19,610	35,792,968
9 months ending March, 1922	5,854,920	2,768,673	9,329,112	12,406	28,708,208

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, March, 1923, 142. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 210,987, 151 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 28,895, 896 pounds. Corresponding inspections for March, 1922: Lard, 140,411,963 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 22,489,583 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week April 16-21, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	249	$8.20	190	$8.47	180	$7.97	212	$8.11	258	$7.92	237	$7.87	218	$7.92
Tuesday	246	8.14	202	8.36	177	7.87	215	8.05	261	7.77	237	7.87	210	7.94
Wednesday	252	8.09	198	8.25	183	7.82	216	7.90	260	7.65	250	7.76	213	7.95
Thursday	244	8.02	192	8.23	181	7.73	220	7.71	258	7.55	245	7.62	213	7.86
Friday	248	7.98	209	8.08	175	7.66	216	7.65	259	7.43	247	7.49	216	7.84
Saturday	259	7.89	204	8.18	169	7.24	233	7.66	258	7.43	241	7.57	224	7.84
Average:														
Apr. 16-21, 1923	249	8.08	198	8.30	179	7.79	216	7.86	259	7.64	241	7.73	213	7.91
Apr. 9-14, 1923	253	8.15	194	8.28	182	7.76	218	7.97	264	7.78	238	7.81	214	7.86
Apr. 17-22, 1922	244	10.20	195	10.31	....	.....	223	9.92	256	9.93	....	.....	237	10.08

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week of April 14-20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,680	90.4	11	23.4	2,352	133.5
Denver	3,235	115.7	1,296	.....	3,063	631.5
East St. Louis	2,395	163.5	295	17.7	.....	.....
Fort Worth	3,895	51.7	715	75.0	243	52.5
Indianapolis	114	27.7	459	185.1	.....	.....
Kansas City	8,900	117.2	3,664	190.3	279	16.1
Oklahoma City	2,458	165.7	530	109.5	.....	.....
Omaha	4,397	100.3	200	253.2	2,582	116.6
St. Joseph	1,312	162.4	487	209.9	2,091	457.5
St. Paul	3,600	74.8	3,260	128.2	94	.....
Sioux City	2,678	96.2	1,140	390.4	7	11.5
Wichita	3,864	58.7	538	184.2	.....	.....
Total	40,537	94.6	12,595	143.8	10,711	155.8
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	785	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,395	.....	351	.....	1,638	.....
Illinois	3,722	130.0	1,935	103.3	2,196	123.6
Indiana	498	51.2	727	206.5	135	133.7
Iowa	6,637	107.4	4,125	174.3	283	155.5
Kansas	7,405	66.4	713	137.6	.....	.....
Kentucky	195	51.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	119	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	494	165.7	422	541.0	.....	.....
Minnesota	334	26.0	445	82.2	841	.....
Missouri	4,576	148.0	1,434	139.5	2,126	98.2
Nebraska	6,582	148.1	160	32.1	2,550	194.5
New Jersey	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....
New York	382	129.0	495	426.7	.....	.....
North Dakota	37	28.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,382	168.3	168	85.3	169	156.5
Oklahoma	4,375	77.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	447	87.3	308	581.1	.....	.....
Tennessee	44	66.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	574	32.4	273	189.6	393	107.7
Virginia	174	67.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	179	114.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	919	65.0	125	26.5	380	83.3
Wyoming	67	181.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	40,537	94.6	12,595	143.8	10,711	155.8

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season With Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922 to Apr. 20, 1923	3,634,014	465,139	2,851,570
Same period 1 year ago	2,726,650	267,894	2,349,269
Same period 2 years ago	2,669,071	341,112	3,588,368
Current period as per cent of average of 2 previous periods	134.7	152.8	96.0

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending April 24, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Breeds of Sheep for the Farm. By F. R. Marshall, Collaborator in Sheep and Goat Investigations, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 20, figs. 10. Revised March, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 576.**) Price, 5 cents.

Cleaning Milking Machines. By L. H. Burgwald, Assistant Market Milk Specialist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 16, figs. 13. March, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1315.**)

Contains directions for cleaning milking machines, and points out the necessity for proper cleaning if milk of a low bacterial content is to be produced.

Crop and Live-Stock Estimates, 1910–1922. A Summary of Area, Average Yield, Production, and Exports (or Imports) of Crops and Live Stock for the United States. Compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 30. April, 1923. (**Miscellaneous Circular No. 6.**)

Figures for exports and imports are from the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Dry-Land Pasture Crops for Hogs at Huntley, Mont. By A. E. Seamans, Assistant Agronomist, Office of Dry-Land Agriculture Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 24, figs. 3. April 10, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1143.**) Price, 5 cents.

Deals with experiments which were conducted with a view to collecting agronomic data bearing on the seasons at which the different crops become available for grazing by hogs, the number that can be supported per acre, systematic crop rotation which will make for continuous grazing, and the result of pasturing on the yield of crops.

Insect Enemies of Chyrsanthemums. By Charles A. Weigel, Entomologist, Greenhouse Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 36, figs. 33. February 23, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1306.**)

This bulletin gives information relating to the life histories and habits of the more important pests attacking chrysanthemums and suggests practical control measures.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 22, No. 10. December 3, 1921. Contents and Index to Volumn 22. Pp. v, 517–526. Price, 5 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23, No. 6. February 10, 1923. Contents: Iron and Manganese Content of Certain Species of Seeds. (Ky–11.) By J. S. McHargue.—Studies upon the Life Cycles of the Bacteria. Part II. Life History of Azotobacter. (G–278.) By F. Lohnis and N. R. Smith.—Influence of Fertilizers Containing Borax on the Growth and Fruiting of Cotton. (G–279.) By J. J. Skinner and F. E. Allison.—Genetics of Bunt Resistance in Wheat. (Wash–1.) By E. F. Gaines.—A Bacterial Leafspot of Tobacco. (G–280.) By James Johnson. Pp. 395–494, figs. 2, pls. 20. Price, 10 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23, No. 7. February 17, 1923. Contents: Parasitic Fungi Internal of Seed Corn. (Del–4.) By Thomas F. Manns and J. F. Adams.—Cotton Rootrot in Arizona. (G–281.) By C. J. King.—Correlations between Various Characters of Wheat and Flour as Determined from Published Data from Chemical, Milling, and Baking Tests of a Number of American Wheats. (Me–16.) By Jacob Zinn.—Aplastomorpha vandinei Tucker, an Important Parasite of Siltophilus oryza L. (K–104.) By Richard T. Cotton.—Inheritance in Swine. (Kans–28.) By Edward N. Wentworth and Jay L. Lush. Pp. 495–582, fig. 1, pls. 16. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18 the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Weak—Prices Break Sharply.

Supplies in excess of the demand, together with sentiment, molded, in fact, by the approaching flush season and weak foreign markets, caused the butter market during the week ending April 21 to become very weak. Prices broke sharply to a new low level for the season. Trading was marked with frantic selling on the part of those who had a surplus and indifference on the part of buyers. Confidence everywhere was lacking, and each of the almost daily declines apparently brought the market no nearer to a stable basis.

Practically all receivers were as relentless as before in their free selling policy when any surplus appeared. Many of them did not understand why the market was so weak, but the experience of several weeks of declining prices caused them to refuse to believe in any indications of strength, except a continued period of short supplies and keen demand. The possibility of an April shortage because of the decrease in storage stocks and production was given little thought. Prevailing high prices compared with what prices are likely to be later on in the season prevented any support from a storing or speculative demand.

From a statistical standpoint it was difficult to understand the weakness of the market. Production showed only small increases, and the receipts at the four markets did not show increases that might indicate such a sharp break. Trading stocks were comparatively light. Withdrawals from storage were small, but the remaining stocks in storage were very light compared with a year ago.

Condition of foreign markets acted somewhat as a disturbing element during the week. Late the previous week the S. S. *Pioka* appeared in the New York Harbor with about 30,000 boxes of New Zealand butter. It was offered to American buyers, but the price was too high to interest them. The sailing of the steamer from New York produced some strength, but no sooner had she gone than she appeared in the Boston Harbor. This again disturbed the market. It is believed that the steamer finally sailed for England with the entire cargo. A rumor was circulated that England was returning at least part of a shipment from the United States. This was not confirmed and affected the market less. Weakness of the Canadian and Danish markets, with some shipments from Canada, and about 1,000 casks from Denmark to arrive at New York about the 22d of April, had considerable influence.

Cheese Markets Steadier and Lower.

Following another decline of about ½¢ on Wisconsin cheese boards Monday April 16, dealers in the large wholesale distributing markets adjusted their asking prices in line with the new costs. At the new levels there was no material improvement in the demand in any of the markets for large blocks of fresh cheese, but small buyers showed some interest and turned their attention to fresh cheese, preferably goods showing some curing rather than green stock.

Although this demand did not aid in moving a much larger volume of cheese, it gave dealers on all markets more confidence in the present situation and caused a steadier feeling. Nevertheless, dealers bought very conservatively in the country, and receipts have been kept at a minimum to avoid accumulations. As a result supplies on the various markets at the close of the week were not burdensome, except for New York State cheese at New York and Philadelphia. At Chicago and Philadelphia stocks of Daisies are very limited and were pieced out to the trade in a small way, with receivers unable to fill orders. The bulk of the stocks on hand were more costly than present levels indicate, and dealers did not feel that they should sustain further losses. Offerings from western producing sections the fore part of the week were liberal, some at flat board quotations, but as the week progressed country dealers offered less liberally and were not inclined to submit to concessions, which generally indicated that confidence was being restored and further immediate declines were less probable. In consequence less effort was being made to push sales on distributing markets, and there was less inclination to make price concessions, although dealers were usually free sellers at current levels.

Reports from country points indicate a number of buyers are of the opinion that the market appears to be at or close to the bottom, for the time being at least. Some western buyers who have been buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion have increased their purchases to car lots. Inquiry and some business have been received from southern trade. Numerous cheese factories in Wisconsin ordinarily making American type cheese have turned to skimming or to making foreign types of cheese, and several have diverted milk supply over to condenseries, thereby retarding the production of American cheese. At the close of the week the tone on all markets was fairly steady, but a slight unsettled undertone was noticeable, as is usual of spring markets.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

	Apr. 16-22, 1923.	Apr. 9-14, 1923.	Apr. 17-22, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	12,207,373	11,104,203	9,999,853
Receipts since Jan. 1	173,888,088	161,680,715	157,212,159
Put into cold storage	497,100	359,302	211,177
Withdrawn from cold storage	552,763	870,192	1,274,865
Change during week	−55,663	−510,890	−1,063,688
Total holdings	1,711,134	1,766,797	2,589,239
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,953,600	3,992,985	3,872,246
Receipts since Jan. 1	52,780,217	48,826,617	48,069,019
Put into cold storage	1,030,319	812,273	412,534
Withdrawn from cold storage	[1] 1,240,667	834,824	527,649
Change during week	−210,348	−22,551	−115,115
Total holdings	5,047,556	5,257,904	3,996,020
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,008,291	2,709,937	2,294,134
Receipts since Jan. 1	92,993,627	89,985,336	60,546,534
Put into cold storage	1,563,633	848,471	920,637
Withdrawn from cold storage	5,322,849	4,740,609	4,324,241
Change during week	−3,757,216	−3,892,138	−3,403,604
Total holdings	57,960,462	61,717,678	41,902,996
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	581,615	438,099	689,878
Receipts since Jan. 1	5,452,193	4,870,578	5,928,392
Put into cold storage	347,943	265,069	475,410
Withdrawn from cold storage	21,648	9,426	9,705
Change during week	+326,295	+255,643	+465,705
Total holdings	960,357	634,062	1,704,927

[1] Includes error due to warehouse delivery at New York.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

April 16-21, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score—Creamery Butter.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	46	46	47	47	39¾
Tuesday	46	46	46½	47	39¼
Wednesday	45	44	45½	45½	39½
Thursday	44½	43	44½	(1)	40¼
Friday	44	42½	44	44	41¼
Saturday	42½	40½	42½	43	41¼
Average:					
Apr. 16-21, 1923	44.67	43.67	45.00	45.30	40.21
Apr. 9-14, 1923	48.17	47.04	48.50	49.67	41.66
Apr. 17-22, 1922	38.92	37.75	39.00	38.90	32.75

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	22 -22½	20 -20¼	23½-24½	18¼	.....
Tuesday	21½-22	19¾-20½	23½-24½	18½	19½
Wednesday	21½-22	19¾-20¼	23 -24	18½	19¾
Thursday	21½-22	19¾-20¼	(1)	18½	19¾
Friday	21½-22	19¾-20¼	23 -24	18⅞	19½
Saturday	21½-22	19¾-20¼	23 -24	18¾	19
Average:					
Apr. 16-21, 1923	21.83	20.04	23.70	18.54	19.50
Apr. 9-14, 1923	22.52	20.39	24.35	21.00	20.04
Apr. 17-22, 1922	17.50	15.67	19.25	21.04	15.13

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

Week of April 16-21, 1923.

	Cts. per lb.		*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	46¼	Friday	43¾
Tuesday	46	Saturday	43¾
Wednesday	44		
Thursday	43¾	Average	44.53

Fruits and Vegetables

Potatoes Decline After High Levels.

The market for southern products held unusually firm for this time of the year, partly because of limited supplies in consuming centers. A few lines closed lower, and the potato market weakened decidedly under the accumulations of old stock. Sharp declines occurred at potato shipping points during the week ending April 21. F. o. b. prices of Texas onions and Louisiana strawberries also showed losses. City apple values held strong.

Although Florida celery and tomato shipments decreased considerably, the gains in other lines offset this loss and caused a net increase of nearly 700 cars. Movement of a dozen leading products filled about 11,125 cars or 1,000 more than the same week last season.

Potatoes.—The top of the spring rise in the potato market seems to have been passed. Prices advanced to highest levels of the season during the past week or 10 days. The rise was rapid but the decline has been almost as fast. Northern shipping points closed dull and quiet. In fact, activity in many sections subsided almost to the point of collapse.

HIGHEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

Supplies were heavy in eastern cities and the market weakened. High mark reached by Florida Spaulding Rose in barrels was $20, but the closing range was $10–$16. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs held steady at $7–$7.10 per 100 pounds in the Fort Worth carlot market and sold up to $8.25 in St. Louis because of the moderate supplies of new stock. Maine Green Mountains topped the list at $2.75 per 100 pounds bulk, closing slightly lower in New York City. Sacked Round Whites from western New York touched $2.50 and then declined, while Michigan and Wisconsin stock ranged up to $2.35 in the East and $1.55 in Chicago. High price on Red River Ohios was $1.65 in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Closing sales, however, were made at $1.25–$1.55, and the Chicago market declined 15¢ to a level of $1.15 for this stock. Colorado Round Whites were in good demand at $2 in Texas cities, with Idaho Russets and Rurals reported at $2.40 and $2.50 per 100 pounds in a number of consuming centers. Idaho potatoes are finding a good outlet, even along the Atlantic seaboard, but prices are now somewhat below the top mark.

Last season there was a slight rise in the potato market in early March, but the trend was downward from January to June. The jump in prices this April, along with the heavy shipments of old stock, can be explained partly by the shortage of new potatoes. Shipments of Florida potatoes, however, increased to nearly 300 cars during the week ending April 21, compared with 57 cars the previous week, and Texas forwarded 55 carloads of new stock. Old potato shipments increased 325 cars to a weekly total of 5,745. During the corresponding period last year only 3,900 cars were marketed. In the order of their present shipments, the leading States are Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Maine.

Recent reports of intended plantings indicate a probable decrease of 9% for the United States, compared with last year. North Dakota may have 25% less potato acreage, and Idaho 22% less. A decrease of 20% is predicted for Colorado; 15% for New Jersey, South Dakota and Nebraska; 9% for Virginia, 8% for Michigan, 7% for Maine, and 6% for New York and Wisconsin.

CABBAGE MARKETS NEARLY STEADY.

Cabbage.—Shipments of early cabbage increased slightly to 888 cars, of which South Carolina sent nearly two-thirds. The movement has been little more than half last season's to date. South Carolina Wakefield cabbage held at $4.50–$5 per barrel crate in leading markets. Alabama Flat type was nearly steady at $4.75–$5.25. Texas Flat Dutch was strong at $110–$120 per ton bulk in Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

Strawberries.—Supplies of good strawberries were limited in most markets, but were liberal in Chicago and Kansas City. Prices were steady to firm. Shipments increased somewhat but continued lighter than at this time last year. Mississippi berries have begun to move. Florida Klondikes sold in eastern markets at 45¢–55¢ per quart. Louisiana Klondikes brought 25¢–28¢ a pint. In Pittsburgh and markets farther west 24-pint crates ranged $5–$6. Prices at Louisiana shipping points declined under heavy supplies to a close of $3–$3.77. North Carolina Klondikes in 32-quart crates ranged $10–$14.

Other fruits and vegetables.—New York Baldwin *apples* were firm at $5.50–$6.50 per barrel, reaching high point in Pittsburgh. Midwestern Ben Davis ranged $4–$5.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps brought $2.50–$3.25 per box. Total shipments increased to 661 cars, owing chiefly to heavier movement from New York State. California *asparagus* declined to a range of $4.50–$5.50 per crate in eastern markets and sold at $5–$10 in Chicago. Georgia and South Carolina stock advanced to a close of $5–$7, reaching $11 in Chicago. Florida *string beans* were slow and weak at $3–$4 per bushel hamper. California *cauliflower* was slightly weaker at $2–$3 per crate. Shipments were light. Florida *celery* held at $2–$2.50 per 10-inch crate. Shipments decreased to 462 cars. Florida *cucumbers* closed steady to firm at $4–$4.50 per bushel hamper. Carolina head *lettuce* sold at $3–$3.50 per one-and-one-half bushel hamper in eastern markets. California Iceberg stock was in moderate supply at $3.25–$4.25 per crate. Shipments decreased to 600 cars. Texas Yellow Bermuda *onions* in standard crates sold mostly at $3.25–$3.75 for best stock. Some of poorer quality ranged $2–$2.50 in New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Prices at shipping points held at $2.25 f. o. b. Eastern and Northern Yellow Globes were firm at $3.50–$4.25 per 100-pound sack in leading cities. Shipments of old onions amounted to 94 cars, while the movement from Texas increased to 284 cars. Eastern yellow *sweet potatoes* strengthened to a range of 80¢–$1.75 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls were firm at $1.20–$1.50. Georgia Porto Ricans brought $2–$2.15 per bushel crate in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Shipments averaged about 45 cars daily. Virginia *spinach* declined in eastern cities to a range of $1–$2.50 per barrel. Shipments were 485 cars, more than two-thirds being from Virginia. Florida *tomatoes* were about steady at $3.50–$4.50 per six-basket carrier. Shipments from the East Coast decreased nearly one-half, but the movement is heavier from other sections.

Movement of 3,200 cars of cabbage of 200 crates each is expected in the early movement of this crop from South Carolina, mostly from the Charleston and Beaufort sections.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables, f. o. b. Shipping Points.

April 23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping points.	Unit of sale.	Apr. 23, 1923.	Apr. 16, 1923.	Apr. 24, 1922.
Potatoes	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100 lbs. sacked.	$1.05–1.15	$1.20–1.30	$1.30–1.35
	Waupaca, Wis.	do	1.20	1.35–1.40	.....
	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	1.10–1.15	1.15–1.25	1.30–1.35
	Idaho Falls, Idaho	do	1.35	1.40–1.50	.....
Onions	Texas points	Standard crates.	2.00	2.25	1.25–1.35
Strawberries	Hammond, La.	24-pint crate	3.00–3.77	4.43–4.63	3.00
	Chadbourn, N. C.	32-quart crate	[1]10.00–14.00	.....	[1]6.50–7.30

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of April 15–21 and Season to April 21, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	April 15–21, 1923.	April 8–14, 1923.	April 16–22, 1922.	Total this season to Apr. 21.	Total last season to Apr. 22.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	202	232	143	45,157	55,407	56,270
Barrel areas	459	392	209	62,407	31,116	32,018
Cabbage	888	869	1,018	4,981	9,268	40,464
Cauliflower	16	41	32	4,399	4,271	4,329
Celery	462	507	236	5,750	4,216	14,456
Lettuce	600	621	757	14,613	12,181	21,984
Onions:						
1922 crop	94	98	0	29,159	20,767	20,767
1923 crop	284	71	1,080	387	2,359	29,159
Potatoes:						
Sweet	270	269	202	20,223	18,146	19,291
White—						
1922 crop	5,745	5,423	3,902	228,487	217,873	238,288
1923 crop	351	71	720	484	1,812	228,437
Spinach	485	491	192	5,627	4,069	4,654
Strawberries	239	200	650	1,618	1,866	18,737
Tomatoes	427	601	570	4,945	5,226	26,371
Vegetables, mixed	605	555	395	6,119	5,135	19,715
Total	11,127	10,441	10,106	.....	.....	.....

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week April 17-23, 1923, With Comparisons; Prices are for April 23, 1923, With Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

WHITE POTATOES. [Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.]

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Apr. 17-23, 1923.	Apr. 10-16, 1923.	Apr. 18-24, 1922.	Jan. 1-Apr. 23, 1923.	Jan. 1-Apr. 24, 1922.	Apr. 23, 1923.	Apr. 16, 1923.	Apr. 24, 1922.
New York	528	444	524	5,699	5,620	$2.15-2.35	$2.15-2.35	$1.25-1.40
Boston	283	218	182	3,162	2,928	2.35-2.40	2.40-2.50	1.25-1.40
Philadelphia	259	118	199	1,827	1,874	2.15	2.50	1.45-1.50
Baltimore	29	14	47	277	[1] 339	2.15	1.95-2.00	1.85
Pittsburgh	268	147	145	1,967	1,988	1.50-1.55	1.65-1.75	1.75
Cincinnati	95	75	79	996	922	1.40-1.50	1.45-1.60	1.85-1.90
Chicago	690	554	304	6,039	4,933	[2] 1.25-1.35	[2] 1.35-1.50	[2] 1.40-1.55
St. Louis	175	70	50	1,549	1,516	[3] 1.25	[3] 1.65	[3] 2.25
Kansas City	438	306	106	3,232	2,524	[3] 1.15-1.25	[3] 1.20-1.25	[3] 2.10
SWEET POTATOES. [Yellow varieties, bushel hampers.]								
New York	35	33	24	886	464	$1.00-1.15	$0.90-1.00	$1.50-1.75
Boston	6	17	7	192	137	1.50	1.00-1.10	2.25
Philadelphia	4	1	3	124	179	.90-1.00	.70-.75	1.60
Baltimore	4	0	5	135	[1] 58	.65-.80	.50-.60	1.50
Pittsburgh	14	21	7	530	383	1.50	.75-.90	1.90-2.00
Cincinnati	19	11	12	172	172	1.25	1.35	.65-1.00
Chicago	16	20	13	499	376	1.25-1.50	1.10-1.20	1.00-1.15
St. Louis	6	12	1	138	71	1.10-1.15	1.00-1.05	1.05-1.15
Kansas City	2	7	9	87	81	1.15-1.25	1.10-1.15	1.00-1.10
CABBAGE. [Prices quoted on South Carolina Wakefield and Alabama Flat Type, per barrel crate.]								
New York	115	115	101	1,348	1,318	$4.50	$4.25-4.50	$2.00-2.25
Boston	44	34	48	434	472	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.50	2.25-2.50
Philadelphia	71	54	72	774	943	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	2.00-2.25
Baltimore	37	26	41	445	[1] 311	4.50	4.50-5.00	2.25-2.40
Pittsburgh	51	29	18	435	540	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.50	3.25
Cincinnati	21	16	20	219	301	4.50	4.50-5.00	2.25-2.40
Chicago	53	67	30	906	1,105	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00	2.00
St. Louis	27	26	62	458	862	3.75-4.50	4.50-4.85	2.35-2.50
Kansas City	8	16	14	249	239	[4] 5.00	[4] 5.00-5.25	2.25-2.50
ONIONS. [Prices quoted on Texas Yellow Bermudas, per standard crate.]								
New York	58	59	257	1,797	1,359	.....	.....	$2.00-2.25
Boston	11	26	24	433	407	$3.50-3.75	.....	2.75-3.00
Philadelphia	37	27	44	540	406	3.00-3.50	$3.00-3.25	2.50-2.75
Baltimore	10	5	37	158	[1] 88	3.25	.....	2.00-2.25
Pittsburgh	31	34	76	382	355	3.50-3.75	3.50-4.00	2.00-2.25
Cincinnati	9	3	24	106	105	.....	.....	1.75-2.00
Chicago	39	15	86	592	562	3.00-3.25	3.00	2.00-2.25
St. Louis	12	9	129	226	329	.....	3.00	1.50-2.00
Kansas City	15	11	20	243	210	2.50	.....	2.25
APPLES. [Prices quoted on New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches, per barrel.]								
New York	84	115	70	2,308	1,235	$5.50-5.75	$5.25-5.50	$7.50-8.00
Boston	3	9	20	180	164	5.50	4.75	8.00
Philadelphia	22	21	21	505	331	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.00	7.25-8.00
Baltimore	12	12	9	189	[1] 84	5.00	5.25-5.50	7.50-8.00
Pittsburgh	51	67	35	1,130	675	6.00-6.50	5.25-6.00	7.50-7.75
Cincinnati	6	12	9	264	220	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.75	8.00-8.50
Chicago	35	46	10	516	194	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	8.00-8.50
St. Louis	4	3	2	125	49	[5] 4.00-4.25	[5] 4.25	[6] 6.00
Kansas City	0	2	.....	48	4	[5] 4.50-4.75	[5] 4.50-4.75	.....
APPLES. [Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, medium to large sizes, per box.]								
New York	95	131	98	2,210	1,945	$3.00-3.25	$3.00-3.25	$2.75-3.25
Boston	7	8	19	398	210	[7] 2.00-3.35	[7] 1.95-3.00	.....
Philadelphia	26	28	39	583	501	2.40-3.00	2.20-3.00	2.90-3.75
Baltimore	5	18	9	273	[1] 122	2.75-3.25	2.50-2.60	3.00-3.25
Pittsburgh	19	34	6	574	359	2.50-3.00	2.50	2.50-3.00
Chicago	35	47	27	669	620	2.60-2.65	2.75	2.90-3.25
St. Louis	9	17	11	158	215	[7] 2.10-2.35	[7] 2.00	.....
Kansas City	6	15	9	76	170	2.75	2.75	3.25-3.50
STRAWBERRIES. [Prices quoted on Louisiana Klondikes, per 24-pint crate.]								
New York	43	34	116	143	255	[8] $0.25-.28	[9] $0.40-.45	[9] $0.20-.25
Boston	6	15	33	40	88	[8] .25-.28	[8] .18-.22	[8] .12-.15
Philadelphia	10	14	40	37	84	[8] .28	[8] .20-.23	[9] .25
Baltimore	1	1	5	5	6	[9] .35-.45	[10] .45-.50	[11] .20-.25
Pittsburgh	8	9	24	25	55	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.00	[12] 7.00-7.50
Cincinnati	24	15	30	51	83	[13] 5.50-6.00	.....	[13] 5.00-5.50
Chicago	62	21	109	114	262	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	3.00-3.25
St. Louis	8	5	18	20	35	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00	3.50
Kansas City	5	7	23	21	50	5.00-5.50	5.00	3.75

[1] Season's reports incomplete.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Car-lot sales Red River Ohios.
[4] Texas Flat per 100 pounds.
[5] Midwestern Ben Davis.
[6] Roxbury Russets.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Per pint.
[9] Per quart.
[10] Florida, per quart.
[11] North Carolina, per quart.
[12] 24-quart crates.
[13] Alabama, 24-quart crates.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During March.

Inspections in 30 terminal markets during March totaled 2,367 and were about equally divided between fruits and vegetables. Total inspections increased 12 per cent over February and were 1 per cent less than the number made in March, 1922. Inspections of fruits were 21 per cent heavier than the 4-year average for March and inspections of vegetables were 6 per cent less than the average, total inspections for the month being 5 per cent above the average. Many of the offices were rushed with work, 134 requests having to be declined because of lack of time. Most of these declinations were in New York.

Total Inspections during March, with Comparisons.

Classification.	March, 1920.	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	February, 1923.	March, 1923.	4-year average for March.
Fruit inspections	1,009	807	755	1,148	1,111	921
Vegetable inspections	1,324	1,116	1,637	974	1,256	1,333
Total inspections	2,333	1,923	2,392	2,122	2,367	2,254
Declined for lack of time	.....	101	41	23	134	[1] 92

[1] 3-year average for March.

The New York staff handled 413 inspections during March; Chicago 311, Philadelphia 229, St. Louis 225, and Pittsburgh 145. In the corresponding month last year, Philadelphia led the list with 497; New York made 412 inspections, Chicago 289, Pittsburgh 169, Minneapolis 146, and St. Louis 127. All other offices handled less than 100 inspections. The total number made this March at the request of carriers was 506. Commercial inspections (not for carriers) actually increased 500, because in March, 1922, about 1,030 inspections were made for carriers.

FEWER INSPECTIONS FOR NAVY.

Fruit and vegetable inspections for the Navy were only 43 per cent of the volume examined during February and only 69 per cent of the quantity inspected in March, 1922. At Boston, New York, and Phildelphia the total increased somewhat over February, amounting to 685,845 pounds, but at the three naval stations in California there was a decrease of 82 per cent to 370,378 pounds. At these six offices about 58,000 pounds were rejected because of poor quality or condition. Inspections for the Marine Corps at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston included 242,933 pounds, and at San Diego 64,634 pounds. This total is slightly more than the work handled for the Marines during February, 1923, and during March a year ago.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Classification.	Navy.			Marine Corps.		
	March, 1922.	February, 1923.	March, 1923.	March, 1922.	February, 1923.	March, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	1,415,077	2,347,473	998,467	289,549	291,645	284,324
Quantity rejected	116,377	132,402	57,756	11,020	10,551	23,243
Total inspected	1,531,454	2,479,875	1,056,223	300,569	302,196	307,567
Cuts made to comply with specifications	4,361	4,373	5,498	1,730	1,123	538

The New York office also inspected 206,623 pounds of vegetables and 108,951 pounds of fruit, or a total of 315,574 pounds, for passenger vessels of the United States Lines during March. Of this amount 6,140 pounds were rejected. In addition 138,490 pounds of fruit and vegetables were examined for another steamship line, of which 4,250 pounds were rejected because of grade or condition. Other work for the U. S. Shipping Board included 11,690 pounds, and for U. S. Public Health Service hospitals in Greater New York about 70,140 pounds were inspected.

Cantaloupe acreage in the lower Rio Grande Valley is estimated at 1,950 acres, compared with 770 in 1922 and with 800 acres in 1921.

Texas Onion Shipments Delayed.

Marketing of Texas Bermuda onions has been greatly delayed this season. First reports indicated that the movement would be unusually early, but cold weather during February and freezing temperatures of mid-March hindered the maturity and adversely affected the quality to such an extent that all calculations have been upset, according to advices from the field station at Laredo, which is operated jointly by the State and Federal market news services. Only 387 cars had been shipped to April 21, compared with 2,359 cars to the corresponding date last season.

In their desire to realize profits similar to those obtained on early shipments in 1922, most growers in the Laredo district planted their acreage from two weeks to a month earlier than last season. Transplanting from the seed beds began about October 25 and probably two-thirds of the crop had been set out by December 1, whereas Christmas ordinarily marks the completion of this work. With such an early start and generally favorable growing weather in December and January, the plants made good progress and gave promise of maturing at an almost equally early date.

February weather, however, proved unusually cold; growth was checked almost completely, and the freezing temperatures of March 16–18 caught the crop so far advanced that complete recovery could not be hoped for. When more favorable growing conditions were restored, the plants attempted to preserve themselves and the usual results were soon in evidence—bottlenecks, seed-stems, splits, and doubles. Several days of clear skies and high temperatures were experienced the first week of April and, when the tops in many of the first-planted fields began to turn yellow, growers began digging in the belief that further improvement was impossible.

QUALITY AFFECTS PRICES.

Because of the impracticability of sorting field-run stock of such poor quality to meet the requirements of the State "Commercial Pack" grade, which stipulates that at least 50% shall be No. 1 onions, all shipments from the Laredo district up to April 16 were sold upon a description basis, or "cash track." Sales during the first 10 days ranged generally $2.50–$2.75 cash, mostly $2.50 per crate, with wire-order quotations 10¢–25¢ higher. Up to April 16 no sales of straight cars of Crystal White Wax stock had been reported, but nominal market quotations ranged about 25¢ per crate higher than the Yellow Bermudas. Most stock shipped was of ordinary to poor quality and the local demand was limited largely to the better-graded onions. Shippers were hopeful that as the digging season advanced and the later fields were reached it would become practicable to sort more closely, but it was the general opinion that few cars of really first-class onions would leave the district before May.

Reports from the sections north of the Laredo district, known generally under the group classification of "the upper counties," and including Dimmit, Zavalla, La Salle, and Frio Counties, were necessarily of a preliminary nature. Like the Laredo district, these sections suffered heavily from the freezing weather in March, but inasmuch as planting was somewhat later, it was hoped that the results of these plantings would compare more favorably with last season's crop.

FORECAST OF SHIPMENTS DIFFICULT.

Because of the backwardness of the season and the uncertainty of all preliminary estimates, it has been almost impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy the probable movement from the different sections of the State. Total car-lot shipments to April 15, inclusive, by subdivisions, were as follows: Laredo, 80 cars; the Gulf coast, or "lower valley," 37; upper counties, 2 cars. Dividing as closely as possible into the same districts, the 1922 total movement was: Laredo, 1,705 cars; Gulf coast, 196; upper counties, 2,371; miscellaneous, 139 cars. Local estimates of growers and buyers usually well informed now place the probable movement this season from the Laredo district at 800–1,000 cars. While it is expected that the upper counties will have better average yields, it is thought that the total movement will be somewhat less than last season's shipments on account of heavy culling.

The active shipping season in the Laredo district last year opened around April 1. The "cash track" price on April 3 for partly-graded Yellow Bermudas was $3.75 per standard crate. Wet weather coming shortly afterward held up the movement for a time, but when loading again began in volume the market weakened under heavier shipments from all parts of the State, and by April 15 the "cash track" market ranged mostly around $2 on Yellow stock and $2.25 on Crystal White Wax. Further declines during the next week brought prices down to $1–$1.10 on Yellows and $1.25 on Wax, with many cars rolled unsold. When it became apparent that the peak movement of 206 cars had been reached on April 20, as shipments decreased and unfavorable weather for loading was encountered, the "cash track" market recovered to a range of $2–$2.25 on Yellow Bermudas, commercial pack. Subsequently, however, the f. o. b. market continued dull and weak, and closing quotations at Laredo on May 6 ranged around $1.75 "f. o. b. usual terms," on both White and Yellow stock, with few sales reported. Practically all cars shipped from that date to the end of the season were consigned.

Fewer Onions from Southern California.

Plantings of Bermuda onions in southern California are only about half of last year's. Official estimates indicate that there are 1,190 acres in the Coachella Valley, compared with 2,600 in 1922 and with 1,700 acres two years ago. Onion area in the Imperial Valley is estimated at 150 acres, or 200 less than last year and only 50% of the 1921 acreage.

Car-lot shipments last year, according to mail reports from the railroads, totaled 1,105 cars from the Coachella Valley and 148 from Imperial Valley.

Growing conditions have been more favorable than last season and an increased yield, as well as better quality, is expected. Reports of damage from thrips and hot weather were received the middle of April, but no serious damage was anticipated. Total production is forecast at 368,000 bushels.

According to advices from the Los Angeles office of the Federal market news service, shippers expect first cars to roll around April 25 and the movement to get well under way by May 5. A few early sales were made on contract at $1.50 per crate, "f. o. b. cash track," but later sales were closed at $1.65–$1.75 per crate.

Additional Market News Field Stations.

In addition to the market news field stations listed on page 314 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for April 7, the following temporary offices have been opened or will be opened in the near future. Government market reports on strawberries can be obtained from any of these stations, and from the temporary office at Hammond, La., until its close about May 10:

Location of field station.	Product.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
Chadbourn, N. C.[1]	Strawberries	Apr. 24	May 15
Judsonia, Ark.	do	May 7	May 29
Ripley, Tenn.	do	May 10	June 2
Monett, Mo.	do	do	Do.
Bowling Green, Ky.	do	May 15	June 5
Charleston, S. C.	Potatoes	May 16	Do.

[1] State Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Field stations operated during the winter and early spring at Waupaca, Wis., and Greeley, Colo., were closed on April 14, and the celery market reports issued at Sanford, Fla., since January, were discontinued on April 21. The market news station on potatoes at Idaho Falls, Idaho, was scheduled to close on April 28 and the Grand Rapids, Mich., station on May 15. Reports on Bermuda onions are available from the field station at Laredo, Tex., and reports on early potatoes from the office at Hastings, Fla.

Cabbage shipments from the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas were practically completed by the end of April; likewise the movement of beets and carrots. A very important part of that district is now planted to cotton.

Grain

Grain Prices Work Lower.

The prices of practically all the important grains worked lower during the week ending April 21. Wheat future prices declined 1¼¢ to 1½¢ during the week, and corn futures about the same amount. At the close of the week, May wheat at Chicago was quoted at $1.24⅞ and July at $1.22½, May corn was quoted at 71⅛¢ and July at 80⅜¢. The decline in the future markets was caused principally by profit taking and liquidation by long interests. General rains in the dry sections of the winter wheat belt was also a weakening factor in the winter wheat market. There was some new buying which, together with continued unfavorable crop reports, constituted the strengthening factors which were apparent at times during the week. The strength in the corn market was principally the result of unfavorable weather, but prices were lowered in sympathy with wheat and by a decreased foreign demand.

MOVEMENTS SOMEWHAT LIGHTER.

Movement of wheat, corn, and oats both to and from the primary markets was lighter than for the previous week, as shown in the accompanying table. The exports of corn and rye were less than for the previous week, but the exports of oats and wheat were larger. The total exports of wheat from the United States from July 1, 1922, to April 21, 1923, were 139,000,000 bus. The wheat flour exported for that period totaled 13,000,000 bbls. Exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the nine months ending March 31, 1923, amounted to 187,000,000 bus. compared with 236,000,000 bus. for the corresponding period last year. This was a decrease of 21%. Canadian exports for the same period this year were 225,000,000 bus. compared with 144,000,000 bus. for the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 56%. Canada, therefore, had exported 38,000,000 bus. more wheat and flour up to March 31 than was exported from the United States, while last year Canada exported 92,000,000 bus. less than the United States. During the remainder of the season from March 31 last year Canada exported about 58,000,000 bus., while according to the best information available the surplus remaining to be exported after March 31 this year was about 90,000,000 bus. The Canadian farm reserves on March 31 were estimated to be 56,000,000 bus., or about 14% of the crop. The marketable surplus of Argentina has recently been estimated at 152,000,000 bus., which is about 4,000,000 bus. larger than the amount exported in 1922. The estimated marketable surplus of India is also reported to be larger than for the previous year.

CASH GRAIN PRICES LOWER WITH FUTURES.

Cash prices at practically all the markets declined with the futures. At Chicago, No. 2 red winter wheat ranged at about 10¢ to 13¢ over the May future prices, while the No. 2 hard winter ranged at 1¼¢ to 1½¢ over the May. The offerings of cash wheat continued very light, and business was therefore limited in the wheat market. Outside mills were the best buyers, while local mills and elevators took only small amounts. Sales to exporters of 40,000 bus. of Manitobas were reported on Friday. The total export sales reported for the week at the principal exporting markets were slightly over 3,000,000 bus. Most of the seaboard sales were reported to the continent. Italy bought Durums and Germany and Sweden Manitobas. There were also numerous bids from foreign buyers that were slightly lower than dealers were willing to accept.

At Minneapolis cash wheat continued to sell on the basis of 2¢ to 23¢ over the May future prices for No. 1 dark northern wheat. No. 2 and 3 dark northern sold on the basis of 3¢ to 8¢, respectively, under the No. 1 prices. Receipts fell off somewhat from the amount reported during the past few weeks, and milling operations were light as the flour demand was dull. Mills took only the choice qualities, while elevator interests took the other offerings.

The Kansas City market was relatively strong, but the strength was more pronounced in futures than in the cash market. Much of the strength in the future market was caused by the lack of improvement in the winter wheat crop in Kansas and Oklahoma and the probability of further abandonment of acreage in the winter-wheat belt. The domestic demand for wheat was inactive during the entire week. Foreign demand also fell off materially, with bids holding around 10½¢ a bushel over the Chicago May delivery f. o. b. vessel at the Gulf for spot and May loading. Southwestern mills reported a very slow flour demand and were said to be operating only at about 50% of capacity. Offers of wheat from the country continued light.

Soft winter wheat prices advanced to new high levels for the crop during the early part of the week at St. Louis, but prices later declined because of the poor flour demand, which lessened the demand for the better grades of wheat. Receipts of hard winter wheat were slightly larger than for the previous week and prices were lowered 1¢ to 3¢ per bushel.

CORN DEMAND CONTINUES ACTIVE.

Although corn prices were lowered slightly in sympathy with wheat, the demand at practically all the markets continued active. At Chicago receipts were of small volume. There was a good demand from corn product manufacturers. White and yellow corn were especially in demand and prices were held fairly steady. Country offerings continued light as farmers were too busy with the field work to do much marketing of corn. The bulk of the sales reported for export at seaboard markets were to Germany and the United Kingdom.

Demand from Texas and other Southern territory for both corn and oats continued very active at Kansas City throughout the week. Feeders were reported to be buying corn in their local territories on a basis considerably higher than Kansas City prices. The feeding demand in nearby sections remained very active.

Corn prices held fairly steady at St. Louis, but the demand was less urgent. Elevator interests absorbed about 80% of the receipts during the latter part of the week. Early in the week the local industries and consuming interests took practically all of the arrivals.

The demand for oats at the principal markets was less urgent. Offerings generally were light but were about equal to the needs of the buyers. At Chicago the elevator interests bought No. 2 grades and shippers took Nos. 3 and 4 oats. Buyers generally were purchasing only for their immediate needs.

The exports of rye to date have been fairly heavy and continued heavy movement to seaboard was indicated from the reports. Four hundred and one cars were reported received at New York during the week under review.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	April 16-21.	April 9-14.	April 16-21.	April 9-14.	April 16-21.	April 9-14.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	4,979,000	5,320,000	3,792,000	4,350,000	3,848,000	3,942,000
Primary shipments	3,101,000	3,107,000	3,197,000	3,415,000	3,888,000	4,156,000
Visible supply	.....	45,476,000	.....	26,897,000	.....	23,073,000
Receipts at—	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	225	291	710	599	424	341
Minneapolis	1,256	1,328	54	115	120	146
St. Louis	453	309	311	354	307	339
Kansas City	685	632	368	391	192	265
Cincinnati	43	51	74	77	36	27
New York	132	151	23	23	54	211

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of April 16-21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	944	1,388	172	348	411
Gulf ports [2]	485	491	15	.....	95
Pacific ports [3]	209	.....	.....	49	.....
Total:					
April 16-21, 1923	1,638	1,879	187	397	506
April 9-14, 1923	912	832	10	279	547
April 17-22, 1922	1,488	2,429	470	367	654
July 1, 1922-Apr. 21, 1923	116,593	52,308	13,807	20,982	33,594
July 1, 1921-Apr. 22, 1922	169,599	83,927	4,458	20,719	11,829

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur (Tex.).
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of April 14 to 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 7-13, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 14-20, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 7-13, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 14-20, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. 1922-23	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	135	132	.....	1	4	.....	407	168	242
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	156	48
Northern Spring.....No. 2	.....	125	.....	.....	5	.....	32	198	16
Hard Winter..No. 2	127	127	141	15	16	13	2,134	1,645	130
No. 3	126	124	136	1	1	5	261	746	35
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	127	124	141	10	14	1	1,368	870	157
No. 3	126	124	138	6	4	2	578	672	86
Red Winter...No. 2	133	.....	141	2	.....	2	701	1,610	44
No. 3	133	134	139	5	2	2	758	1,306	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	136	130	168	332	317	19	28,887	5,616	514
No. 2	131	128	163	81	72	23	4,672	2,903	161
No. 3	126	122	157	39	19	65	2,739	6,589	42
Northern Spring.....No. 1	133	129	.....	113	107	.....	9,313	635	1,467
No. 2	128	126	.....	106	97	.....	5,192	364	1,426
No. 3	125	121	149	73	49	3	2,382	943	253
Amber Durum No. 2	119	116	140	28	31	7	1,584	1,453	109
KANSAS CITY.									
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	126	125	153	14	11	42	1,676	2,032	82
No. 3	126	124	151	10	8	32	2,106	1,457	145
Hard Winter..No. 2	122	118	139	120	124	85	7,723	8,172	95
No. 3	122	119	136	138	147	47	10,627	5,854	182
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	121	117	133	4	3	2	342	244	140
No. 3	119	116	.....	6	2	.....	462	212	218
Red Winter...No. 2	132	132	140	1	1	2	401	2,333	17
No. 3	129	123	128	3	6	7	1,496	2,081	72
OMAHA.									
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	124	124	145	12	14	2	890	2,861	31
No. 3	126	124	142	5	3	4	948	1,396	68
Hard Winter..No. 2	119	116	131	47	109	39	3,954	3,762	105
No. 3	120	116	131	19	36	15	1,699	2,335	73
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	.....	116	130	.....	8	6	361	1,335	27
No. 3	.....	117	130	.....	6	12	186	1,197	16
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter..No. 2	128	126	139	10	12	14	563	569	99
Red Winter...No. 2	143	140	146	13	13	11	1,802	4,926	37
No. 3	138	134	139	51	36	56	4,495	3,283	134
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	129	125	144	1,265	1,277	518	100,734	69,923	144

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 7-13, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 14-20, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 7-13, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 14-20, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. 1922-23	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	81	80	61	37	26	8	1,251	424	295
No. 3	80	79	60	81	89	13	3,170	1,282	247
Yellow.....No. 2	82	81	61	108	69	100	3,000	1,578	190
No. 3	81	80	60	176	220	121	9,881	3,663	270
Mixed.....No. 2	81	80	60	49	35	62	1,564	903	173
No. 3	80	79	59	125	175	97	4,449	1,781	250
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	77	73	54	21	37	14	989	695	142
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	83	80	56	12	7	15	596	531	112
No. 3	.....	79	.....	.....	1	.....	41	239	17
Yellow.....No. 2	84	82	58	27	30	11	652	256	255
No. 3	83	81	58	17	14	3	320	203	158
Mixed.....No. 2	82	80	56	9	54	12	650	374	174
No. 3	82	79	55	1	9	1	136	461	30

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 7-13, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 14-20, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 14-20, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 7-13, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 14-20, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. 1922-23	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 20. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	79	76	53	9	25	20	610	266	229
No. 3	78	75	53	6	18	11	222	231	96
Yellow.....No. 2	80	77	53	36	40	59	1,273	505	252
No. 3	79	76	53	20	82	26	922	436	211
Mixed.....No. 2	79	76	51	11	14	27	631	340	186
No. 3	78	74	50	13	15	11	287	301	95
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	84	82	59	29	19	22	733	319	230
No. 3	82	80	58	27	29	5	501	370	135
Yellow.....No. 2	84	81	60	27	26	33	1,098	537	204
No. 3	83	80	59	51	74	10	1,917	652	294
Mixed.....No. 2	83	82	59	14	5	6	358	276	130
No. 3	82	79	58	11	12	1	406	260	156
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	81	79	58	917	1,125	688	35,657	16,883	211
Oats.									
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	40	170	111	42	6,869	5,816	118
No. 3	46	46	38	140	135	138	8,434	9,373	90
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	44	43	37	19	17	9	1,989	708	280
No. 3	43	42	35	47	60	36	4,620	4,619	100
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	38	3	9	3	137	176	78
No. 3	47	47	38	42	60	4	1,036	830	125
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	44	45	35	41	112	17	1,791	1,322	135
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	39	22	44	3	1,024	627	163
No. 3	47	47	39	52	83	27	2,502	3,099	81
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	46	46	38	536	631	279	28,402	26,570	107
Rye.									
CHICAGO									
No. 2.....	87	86	105	25	22	6	1,007	873	115
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	82	79	98	16	12	7	2,444	2,406	102

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, April 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 20.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 13.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 20.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 13.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 20.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 13.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 20.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 13.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	124⅜	125⅜	143¼	134	122⅛	123⅛	125⅜	123⅜
Minneapolis.....	125⅜	124⅜	150⅜	144	126⅜	126⅛	140⅜	135⅛
Kansas City.....	117⅛	116⅜	130⅜	121	114⅞	115⅛	117⅞	115⅛
Winnipeg.....	122	123	140⅜	136⅞	123⅜	124⅛	138⅜	134⅛
Liverpool.....	128⅜	126½	.....	.....	126⅜	125¼	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago.....	78⅞	80⅜	61⅛	60⅛	80⅞	81½	65	63⅜
Kansas City.....	79	78¾	55⅜	53⅜	78⅜	79	58⅜	57½
Oats.								
Chicago.....	45⅛	46	37¼	37⅜	46	46⅝	40⅜	40⅜
Winnipeg.....	51¼	51¾	50	49½	51½	51⅜	49⅞	49⅛

Seeds

Prices of Some Seeds Show Declines.

Several days of fairly seasonable weather livened up the seed trade a little during a portion of the week ending April 21, but at the close of the week another cool wave retarded sales. Prices for clover, except white, declined and a number of other kinds were weaker. Imports and exports were small.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red, alsike, and crimson clover prices were lower in a number of markets. The sowing season for red and alsike is over in some sections and is nearly over in other sections. White clover was higher and stocks were considered smaller than normal. Sweet clover prices were unchanged but slightly weaker. Alfalfa was in good demand and prices were well maintained. Approximately 55,000 pounds of alfalfa from Argentina, subject to the seed importation act, and 5,000 pounds of white clover from New Zealand arrived at New York during the week. About 5,500 pounds of white clover from Germany and 100,000 pounds of clover (kind not specified) from France arrived at Baltimore.

Grasses.—Timothy was a little weaker in a few markets, but the demand was fair to good. Kentucky bluegrass prices declined in several markets, while orchard grass and redtop prices were fairly well maintained. Approximately 69,000 pounds of timothy was exported from New York, mostly to Germany. About 44,000 pounds of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain.

Miscellaneous.—Sudan grass prices advanced sharply in several markets and spot stocks were reported small. Sorgo prices were unchanged and the demand was slow. Golden and common millet were firmer at the preceding week's prices. About 225,000 pounds of rape from Germany, Holland, and France, 40,000 pounds of millet from India and Italy, 22,000 pounds of spring vetch from Germany, and 185,000 pounds of canary seed from Great Britain arrived at New York during the week.

The use of alfalfa has been extended gradually until it is being grown in practically every State in the Union. The production of alfalfa seed, however, is confined largely to regions west of the Mississippi, where the precipitation at the time the crop sets seed is very light.

The cental system of trading in seeds, or the 100-pound basis, is simpler and quicker than the bushel system, and disputes are avoided over the number of pounds that should be considered as a bushel of those kinds of seed for which various States have established different bushel weights.

Heavy Production of Linseed Meal.

The output of linseed cake and meal has been rather heavy during the last few months, due to the heavy demand for linseed oil from the paint industry. In relation to prices for other feedstuffs, linseed meal and cake for summer and fall delivery are offered at comparatively low prices both in this country and abroad. Considerable speculative interest has recently been noted in foreign markets. The domestic feeding demand for these feeds continues to be largely of a hand-to-mouth character, the bulk of mill offerings being contracted for by mixers.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, April 21, 1923.

For Best Grades of Seed Offered by Seedsmen, with Purity and Germination Tests Approximately as Indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, Apr. 21, 1923.	Average for United States, Apr. 22, 1922.	Average for United States, Apr. 23, 1921.	Average for United States, Apr. 24, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per ct.
Clovers:																			
Red clover	99.4	92	$20.00	$20.00	$21.00	$21.00	$19.40	$20.00	$19.50	$21.50	$20.50	$22.00	$22.50	$20.00	$20.60	$23.55	$19.70	$51.15	65
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.50	16.50	16.35	17.00	17.50	18.00	19.00	16.50	16.95	18.85	22.05	54.35	53
White clover	96.9	91	63.00	60.00	63.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	59.50	60.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	58.00	60.60	38.55	61.25	61.65	113
Crimson clover	98.2	91	15.50	15.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.15	12.40	7.65	12.45	154
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	11.75	13.00	13.00	15.00	14.00	11.50	12.65	9.35	10.10	32.55	73
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.85	16.25	27.35	40.00	75
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	19.50	.....	21.25	19.25	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	20.00	18.50	19.95	18.90	19.15	39.30	77
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.10	7.25	7.25	7.35	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.15	6.75	7.05	13.20	79
Redtop	93.2	90	18.50	19.00	19.50	19.75	22.00	17.75	17.75	20.00	19.50	22.00	22.00	21.00	19.90	23.75	15.30	19.10	102
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	24.00	25.00	26.00	25.50	28.00	23.75	24.00	26.00	25.00	27.50	24.00	26.00	25.40	55.80	31.90	29.25	65
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	13.50	14.00	16.00	14.00	13.75	18.40	15.25	24.65	71
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	21.00	25.00	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	19.00	25.00	.....	.....	21.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	.....	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	10.80	18.95	21.55	35.65	42
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	13.00	13.00	12.40	11.15	15.75	29.10	66
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	4.75	4.50	4.40	4.25	4.00	4.50	3.75	4.00	4.50	3.75	3.75	.....	4.20	2.80	2.85	5.95	109
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	.....	3.50	2.35	2.30	4.15	119
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	4.25	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.80	2.50	2.10	3.75	136
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	2.90	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.15	3.60	7.75	72
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.25	3.50	.....	2.75	3.25	.....	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.50	.....	3.00	4.45	7.40	13.60	35
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	3.65	3.50	5.00	.....	3.75	3.55	1.95	3.75	121
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.60	5.40	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	.....	4.65	2.80	2.10	3.20	173
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.40	.....	.....	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	4.75	.....	5.10	2.95	2.20	3.40	202
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.15	3.25	.....	2.95	2.25	1.80	3.45	118
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.65	2.25	2.75	.....	2.95	2.35	1.90	3.00	122
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	14.50	16.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.75	5.85	3.45	13.15	197
Rape	99.2	92	6.25	6.00	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	7.15	8.25	8.40	11.30	77
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.00	16.50	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	17.00	18.00	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.80	15.55	12.55	29.75	92
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.10	6.40	7.45	10.30	88
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.50	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.35	5.50	4.20	6.00	102
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.30	.....	.....	4.50	4.25	.....	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	4.50	4.10	5.50	10.45	67
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.75	3.65	.....	4.50	3.90	4.75	6.00	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	4.45	3.95	5.70	8.95	72
Seed grains:				Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.		Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.75	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.25	1.25	1.75	1.70	.....	1.65	1.40	1.80	3.15	78
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.75	1.90	2.20	3.60	68
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.75	.80	.80	1.05	.....	.75	.70	.75	1.40	80
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.00	.....	.85	.85	1.00	1.25	1.55	.....	1.10	1.05	1.30	2.10	74
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.30	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	1.45	1.85	2.50	72
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.50	.....	1.35	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.40	1.70	2.10	78

Hay and Feed

Hay Receipts Light and Prices Fairly Firm.

The firm prices which have prevailed in the hay markets during the past few weeks were fairly well maintained throughout the week ending April 21.

The principal cause of the firmness was the light receipts at many of the distributing markets, together with an increased shipping demand from the cotton States and from feeders in some sections of the Central West where drought conditions have prevailed.

In the eastern consuming markets there was only a fair demand, as dealers bought only sufficient hay to supply their most urgent needs. Clover and heavy clover mixtures were dull, as were poor grades of timothy. Warmer weather toward the close of the week, together with a larger movement, tended to weaken the demand for alfalfa and prairie. Quotations on prairie were lowered about 50¢ per ton, and the tone of the market was slightly easier for both alfalfa and prairie. The movement of prairie from the country is expected to continue fairly heavy because of improved road and weather conditions. The recent high prices also have encouraged a freer selling by producers and country dealers. Southern demand for all hay slackened somewhat at the close of the week, as buyers began holding off because of advanced quotations from shippers. The receipts for the week at the various markets are shown in the following table:

	Apr. 16 to Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 9 to Apr. 14, 1923.	Apr. 17 to Apr. 22, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Apr. 21, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	121	89	118	1,456	.....
New York	141	201	206	2,376	2,223
Philadelphia	47	56	44	1,007	.....
Pittsburgh	175	192	61	2,127	2,035
Cincinnati	192	144	156	2,372	2,092
Chicago	207	231	285	3,514	3,612
Minneapolis-St. Paul	.....	64	113	.....	1,956
St. Louis	167	176	.....	2,812	.....
Omaha	148	158	.....	2,428	.....
Kansas City	495	378	592	8,016	7,609
Los Angeles	152	102	146	2,230	2,189
San Francisco	84	96	83	1,293	.....

The Boston market continued rather dull throughout the week under review. Arrivals were moderate but there was a rather slow demand for all kinds of hay except the very best grades. No. 1 and 2 timothy held fairly steady and sold at full quotations. More liberal receipts of rice straw weakened prices slightly for that commodity.

The New York market was dull and practically unchanged from the previous week. Poor grades sold slowly and in many instances prices received were scarcely sufficient to cover freight and selling charges. Notices of country shipments continued light, but arrivals were adequate for the limited demand.

Timothy.—Good grades of timothy sold freely at unchanged prices at both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but low grades continued dull. Heavy clover mixtures and clover hay sold slowly at Pittsburgh and it was difficult to maintain a steady market for these kinds.

Hay prices declined 50¢ to $1 per ton at Cincinnati toward the close of the week. Weather conditions were favorable for the growth of pastures and tended to weaken the demand from consuming territories. The higher prices asked by shippers to the southern territory restricted the demand and buying but southern trade was less active.

Report from the southern market indicated that while there was a steady demand for better grades of timothy, the arrivals were enough to take care of it. Shippers were reported to be catching up with back orders and sufficient hay was being received to meet the requirements. Alfalfa hay was in limited demand because of the relatively high price. New Orleans reported a better demand for good grades of timothy and alfalfa with prices slightly above those of the previous week.

The market continued steady at Chicago. Receipts amounted to about the same as during the past few weeks. The local demand for timothy absorbed all the arrivals of desirable qualities of that kind of hay. The shipping demand for clover mixed hay to St. Louis continued throughout the week and took care of the arrivals of clover mixed hay which is usually in only fair demand at Chicago. Advices of country shipments do not indicate increase in arrivals during the next few days. Farm work is pressing, and producers are not inclined to market hay at this time. Continued light receipts held the hay market steady and firm at St. Louis and there was a good demand both from local buyers and from shippers.

ALFALFA MARKET WEAKENS.

Alfalfa.—Increased arrivals of alfalfa weakened the alfalfa market slightly in the central west. The market at Kansas City was very strong early in the week but later as arrivals increased the market weakened slightly.

Prices have apparently reached a level satisfactory to interior dealers and they were inclined to dispose of their surplus hay. Improved weather conditions also induced producers to market stocks which were being held for emergency requirements. The alfalfa market was dull and slightly weaker at Omaha.

On the west coast the increased arrivals of new hay was a weakening market factor. At San Francisco prices were reduced about $1 per ton. At Los Angeles the prices were unchanged, and there was a fairly active demand for the hay offered on the market.

Prairie.—Prairie prices declined about 50¢ per ton from the high price reached earlier in the week and the demand was becoming less active. At Omaha prairie prices were advanced about $1 per ton, but prices at this market had not advanced with Kansas City prices and had therefore been relatively lower. Reports vary greatly as to the available supply of prairie hay. In some sections the supply appears to be light, while in others there is still considerable surplus. The survey recently made by the Department of Agriculture, however, indicates that sufficient hay would be available for the needs of the trade unless some unusual demand should develop.

Feedstuffs Demand Slow—Prices Irregular.

Most of the feed markets reported conditions as dull during the week ending April 21. Prices were irregular. A few feedstuffs were quoted at materially higher figures than last week while others displayed a decidedly weaker tendency. Gluten feed, for instance, showed a net decline of $2–$2.50 per ton, while linseed meal rebounded from recent low quotations and advanced, largely as a result of speculative purchases, about $3 per ton. Other feedstuffs were steady to firmer.

Supply and demand conditions were rather unusual for this season of the year. Generally speaking at this time the interior demand diminishes and prices gradually decline. The strength of certain feedstuffs and the apparent weakness of others were ascribed to various factors. The ability of wheat feeds to maintain their firm position puzzled the trade to some extent. When the market for these feeds broke some three or four weeks ago many dealers believed that the possibility of it again advancing during the present season were slight. They took this position because wheat feeds seldom advance during the latter part of April after they have weakened during the latter part of March. The predominating cause for the strength was the fact that deliveries by mills have been slow and that while trading was on a limited scale the demand for transit stuff has been sufficient to absorb the rather meager offerings. The demand was better than expected because of the backward spring weather in most feeding sections. Offerings and production of most feeds were good. Reports received from the interior indicated supplies of wheat feeds to be rather light and those of high protein feeds to be slightly above normal.

Receipts and the movement were good.

STRONG UNDERTONE FOR OFFALS.

Wheat mill feeds.—With restricted offerings of wheat mill feeds both from the Southwest and Northwest a strong undertone prevailed in most offals. Most of the buying by the consuming trade was to fill immediate requirements and some hesitancy was again evident toward taking hold for deferred needs. Texas was a good buyer of bran and shorts and inquiries from the South and Southeast were rather active. Eastern markets were governed largely by the action of the western markets and ruled firm to higher for bran and middlings during the forepart of the week but lacked the demand toward the close to maintain the advance and recessions to former prices resulted. However, there was at all times a sufficient scattered demand for quick shipment and transit stuff to cause it to sell at substantial premiums over deferred shipment.

Flour middlings and reddog were stronger, due to the scarcity of offerings. Second clear was offered on the basis of lower-grade reddog in many markets. Production in the Southwest was light and fairly good in the Northwest. Supplies in the interior were light and receipts fair.

Alfalfa meal.—Spot offerings of alfalfa meal were of moderate volume in most markets and prices steady to higher. Mills reported a reduced output with small prospects of a material improvement until new crop hay is available. Hay was quoted at a premium over meal, which tended to restrict production and the grinding of only those stocks bought previously at lower figures.

FEEDERS ANTICIPATE REQUIREMENTS.

A scattered demand was noted from many sections from feeders anxious to anticipate their requirements until new crop meal will be available. Western markets quoted 50 cents higher and eastern markets were practically unchanged. Number 2 meal was quoted for April, May, and June shipment at $26.50 and a $2 premium was asked for No. 1 meal in Chicago. Fine ground, depending upon the texture of the grind, was quoted at $31–$32 for choice and $29–$31 for No. 1 in that market. The movement was light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at mills were 5,642 tons less than those held at the same time last year according to a report issued by the Bureau of the Census on April 18. Hulls and seed stocks were greater, 1,928 and 58,629 tons, respectively. Exports of cake and meal for this season showed a decrease of 4,321 tons compared to last year. Prices were unsteady and the situation generally dull in the Southeast. In the Northeast a fair demand was noted for transit and spot offerings but little interest was manifested in offerings from the South except from speculative sources. In the Southwest prime grades were scarce and in good request, feeders and mixers being the most active buyers. Shipments and the movement were light.

Linseed meal and cake.—There was a scattered demand for linseed meal from country dealers and mixers and a good export inquiry was reported for cake. Supplies were large and in most sections in excess of present requirements. Speculative buying resulted in an advance of about $3 per ton over recent low figures. The output of mills was heavy. As a considerably larger quantity of imported flax will be crushed this year than during the past year, it is believed by the trade that with a decreased consumptive demand stocks will be accumulating from now on. Few dealers, however, expected a material change in prices during the next few weeks. Shipments were good.

GRASS PRICE ANNOUNCED FOR GLUTEN FEED.

Gluten feed.—A further reduction of $3–$3.50 in the price of gluten feed was announced by manufacturers during the early part of the week. Immediately following this announcement the demand from the interior became very heavy and large quantities were sold for April–May shipment. This resulted in an advance of $1–$1.50 in June shipment prices with the guaranty against decline till September 1 on any unsold portion of contracts remaining in force. Production and shipments were heavy. Millers expressed the opinion that their output during the next few months will be rather large. The consumptive demand in most feeding sections was good.

Hominy feed.—Offerings of hominy feed were sufficient to meet the present demand. Prices advanced in sympathy with corn, because owners did not appear anxious to sell and demanded full prices. Immediate shipment offerings commanded about $2 per ton premium over deferred shipment. For example, yellow hominy for future shipment sold on April 20 at $30 in Chicago, while mills were asking $32.20 for prompt or quick shipment. The interior demand was slow. Supplies in most distributing markets were ample and moved out slowly at about former levels. Production and shipments were fair.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, April 21, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.																				
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$25.75	$26.50	$23.00	$20.50	$21.00	$23.50	$27.00	$27.00	$27.00	$26.50	$25.50	$20.00	.....	$23.00	$17.50	$23.00	.....	$20.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.50	24.50	21.50	17.50	18.50	22.00	.....	25.00	25.50	24.00	24.00	19.00	.....	19.00	16.00	19.99	.....	18.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	23.50	21.50	18.50	19.50	23.00	26.00	25.00	26.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	20.00	16.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.50	22.00	.....	18.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	15.00	20.00	.....	19.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	20.00	.....	17.00	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	16.00	15.00	20.00	.....	17.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	37.00	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	24.00	.....	[3] 23.00	22.00	.....	$21.25	26.50	$22.00	$17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	35.00	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	21.00	.....	[3] 20.00	20.00	24.00	19.25	23.75	20.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	27.00	.....	.....	26.50	27.50	17.00	.....	[3] 17.00	17.00	.....	17.75	20.50	.....	15.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 18.00	16.50	.....	19.00	20.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 15.00	15.50	.....	17.00	18.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 12.00	13.00	19.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Straw.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.50	.....	16.00	13.50	13.50	12.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	10.50	8.00	.....	8.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	14.50	.....	16.00	13.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	[3] 11.50	9.00	.....	9.25	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	12.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	36.50	31.00	27.00	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	36.50	36.00	36.00	35.00	35.50	35.50	38.00	.....	37.50	.....	.....	33.00	$32.75	31.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	36.50	.....	37.00	37.00	39.00	38.50	38.50	38.00	.....	32.50	33.00	35.25	.....	.....	31.00	.....	29.00	42.00	36.00
Hard winter	37.75	36.50	37.00	35.50	.....	36.00	38.00	.....	37.50	36.00	.....	33.00	34.75	32.75	.....	30.00	29.00	29.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	37.00	36.00	35.50	34.50	35.00	35.50	39.00	.....	.....	.....	34.25	33.50	32.75	31.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	39.00	38.00	36.00	39.00	41.00	42.50	39.50	.....	.....	37.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	45.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	38.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	37.00	37.00	.....	.....	31.50	33.00	33.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	34.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	31.00	.....	37.00
Wheat mill-run	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	35.75	.....	35.00	33.75	.....	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	47.25	48.00	46.25	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	46.50	43.00	44.00	43.00	.....	48.00	48.50	.....	53.00
Cottonseed (43%)	54.75	55.50	55.00	52.00	54.50	54.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	53.00	51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	53.00	52.50	52.00	49.00	51.50	51.50	.....	.....	.....	47.00	44.25	48.00	50.50	48.50	.....	.....	50.00	51.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	47.25	47.00	47.75	45.00	47.50	47.00	41.00	42.00	41.00	45.00	40.00	44.00	46.50	44.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00	30.00	27.50	30.50	.....	28.50	.....	26.50	26.00	26.50	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	41.80	41.15	40.75	38.55	40.55	.....	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....	37.55	38.55	34.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.00	37.00	36.00	.....	34.50	36.00	38.00	.....	38.50	.....	.....	36.50	34.75	32.00	.....	32.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	36.50	36.50	36.00	.....	34.00	36.00	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	36.50	34.25	31.50	.....	31.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	35.00	[4] 41.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	40.00	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	46.00	46.00	.....	.....	47.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Federal Hay Inspections during March.

During the month of March 387 inspections and reinspections of hay were made, which was an increase of 11 over January and 132 over February. Thirty-seven per cent of the cars inspected during March were unevenly loaded, which was a larger percentage than in either January or February.

The following table shows the number of inspections and reinspections made during March at the various markets:

Market.	Original inspections.		Reinspections.		Total, March, 1923.	Total, February, 1923.	Total, January-March, 1923.
	Partial.	Complete.	Partial.	Complete.			
Boston	1	7	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Chicago	340	.....	18	.....	358	202	890
New York	2	4	.....	.....	6	21	47
Philadelphia	6	.....	.....	.....	6	19	40
Richmond	7	.....	.....	.....	7	13	40
Other points	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	11
Total	357	11	18	1	387	255	1,036

Ninety-seven per cent of all original inspections were for hay that could be graded under the Federal grades. Twelve cars of straw, alfalfa, prairie, etc., were graded under present commercial grades.

Only 6% of the certificates issued under Federal grades showed as much as 5% of weeds and other foreign material. Of the hay which was made sample grade, less than 3% was due to the presence of 25% or more foreign material.

Of the hay inspected, 49% was timothy, 2% clover, 15% timothy and clover mixed, 4% mixed grass, 27% timothy and grass mixed, and 3% of other hay or straw for which no Federal grades have been established. Thirty-six per cent graded No. 2 or better in March as compared with 29% in February and 28% in January. The following table shows the number of cars of each class and grade inspected under the Federal grades:

Class.	Grade.					Total Mar., 1923.	Total Feb., 1923.	Total Jan.-Mar., 1923.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sample.			
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Timothy	2	65	78	2	32	179	140	505
Clover	4	1	3	.....	1	9	8	31
Light clover, mixed	2	13	6	.....	2	23	16	60
Medium clover, mixed	1	12	8	.....	2	23	8	38
Heavy clover, mixed	1	6	1	.....	1	9	1	26
Very heavy clover, mixed	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	13
Mixed grass	.....	.....	11	.....	1	13	3	29
Light grass, mixed	1	10	26	.....	4	41	21	101
Medium grass, mixed	.....	6	23	.....	5	39	9	78
Heavy grass, mixed	.....	2	11	.....	1	14	11	36
Very heavy grass, mixed	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	18
Total, Federal grades	12	115	178	2	49	356	226	935
Per cent in each grade	3	33	50	1	13	100	.....	.....

New Apple Export Case.

A new export case, the invention of an Australian, is being tried in a shipment of 500 cases of apples now going forward from Melbourne to London, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The case is known as the "air free" case and aims to solve the problems of ventilation and bruising. If the advantages claimed for the new case are evident in the experimental shipment, it will probably be largely used in future consignments from Australia.

In construction, the case resembles the ordinary standard case, except that the sides consist of three slats, the top and bottom slats being twice as thick as the middle one. The difference in the thicknesses makes a groove running the length of the case, along which, when the fruit is stacked, air can pass so freely that the use of "dunnage" between the tiers of the stack is rendered unnecessary. Further, the thickness of the slats, which help to form the corners, gives such strength at the corners that there is claimed to be no possibility of the case breaking open, or of strain bruising the fruit inside.

Cotton

Prices Continue Downward—Spot Demand Dull.

Cotton prices continued to decline during the week ending April 21, and the downward trend was accompanied by wide fluctuations. The average of the daily quotations of 10 designated spot markets lost a little over a cent per pound, closing on April 21 at 27.21¢, compared with 28.31¢ at the close of the previous week and 16.94¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 150 points, closing at 27.05¢. May futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 125 points, closing at 26.55¢.

The declines in prices for the new crop futures at New York and New Orleans were a little less on the whole, ranging from 102 to 129 points. The week witnessed rather heavy selling of future contracts at times. The volume of sales in 10 spot markets, though small, was nearly twice as large as that of the previous week, amounting to 25,696 bales. The absence of active demand for spot cotton was reported to have been among the chief causes of weakening prices.

The weather reports indicated that rainy and unseasonably cold weather prevailed in many sections of the cotton belt during a large part of the week, these conditions causing further delays in farm work. The crop reporting board of this department in its special report of April 20 stated that at the beginning of April the intended plantings of cotton this season amounted to 112 per cent of the acreage of 1922.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of April 16–21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Apr. 16-21, 1923.						Apr. 17-22, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	27.50	28.00	28.25	27.38	26.75	26.50	17.25	17.13	17.13	17.00	17.13	(1)
Augusta	27.75	28.19	28.19	27.44	27.00	26.75	16.81	16.81	16.81	16.75	16.81	16.81
Savannah	27.53	28.00	28.30	27.50	27.50	27.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Montgomery	27.50	27.75	27.88	27.13	26.75	26.50	16.13	16.19	16.19	16.06	16.13	16.19
New Orleans	28.00	28.00	28.38	28.13	27.50	27.25	16.75	17.00	17.00	16.88	16.88	16.88
Memphis	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.75	28.50	28.50	16.75	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Little Rock	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.00	27.50	27.50	16.75	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Dallas	27.20	27.55	27.65	26.85	26.35	(1)	16.60	16.60	16.60	16.40	(1)	16.75
Houston	28.00	28.50	28.75	28.00	27.50	(1)	17.25	17.25	17.20	17.00	(1)	17.25
Galveston	27.95	28.50	28.75	27.95	27.35	(1)	17.45	17.45	17.35	17.20	(1)	17.40
Average	27.87	28.17	28.34	27.71	27.27	27.21	16.87	16.94	16.93	16.83	16.86	16.92

[1] Holiday.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges April 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 21, 1922.	Apr. 23, 1921.	Apr. 24, 1920.	Apr. 17, 1919.	Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 22, 1922.	Apr. 23, 1921.	Apr. 24, 1920.	Apr. 17, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
May	27.05	17.91	12.03	40.45	27.39	26.55	16.99	11.70	38.88	26.45
July	26.25	17.58	12.63	37.93	25.80	26.24	17.08	12.20	37.77	25.12
October	23.90	17.57	13.25	34.50	24.20	23.40	17.06	12.81	34.28	23.41
December	23.50	17.62	13.73	33.53	23.75	23.02	17.03	13.16	33.30	23.18
January	23.25	17.60	13.93	32.90	23.47	22.82	17.00	13.33	32.61	22.91

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on April 20 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.25	1900	9.81	1908	9.90	1916	10.45
1893	7.94	1901	8.38	1909	10.85	1917	19.85
1894	7.56	1902	9.44	1910	15.15	1918	30.75
1895	7.00	1903	10.35	1911	14.95	1919	28.60
1896	7.94	1904	14.15	1912	11.95	1920	42.75
1897	7.31	1905	7.80	1913	12.15	1921	12.15
1898	6.44	1906	11.75	1914	13.10	1922	17.95
1899	6.25	1907	11.20	1915	10.45	1923	27.60

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–April 20, 1923, and Stocks, April 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–Apr 17, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–Apr. 18, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 23, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 22, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Apr. 21, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Apr. 20, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Apr. 21, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	9,828	4,281	6,242	5,107	4,973	5,330	5,140	103.7
Port stocks	722	1,232	1,225	1,465	967	491	1,270	38.7
Interior receipts	7,050	5,373	6,372	6,199	6,350	6,979	6,278	111.2
Interior stocks	515	1,469	1,170	1,610	1,043	632	1,298	48.7
Into sight	13,417	9,164	10,567	8,969	8,664	9,552	9,534	100.2
Northern spinners' takings	2,187	1,595	2,398	1,451	1,804	2,041	1,848	110.4
Southern spinners' takings	2,659	3,417	3,100	2,145	3,058	3,793	3,084	123.0
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,586	3,737	4,398	4,432	3,499	2,018	3,856	52.3

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on April 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Apr. 17, 1914.	Apr. 20, 1917.	Apr. 19, 1918.	Apr. 18, 1919.	Apr. 23, 1920.	Apr. 22, 1921.	Apr. 21, 1922.	Apr. 20, 1923.	5-year average, Apr. 21, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	966	560	246	328	992	575	460	392	502
Manchester	64	46	31	41	168	80	43	44	73
Continent	985	339	127	318	504	462	538	305	390
Total	2,015	945	404	687	1,574	1,117	1,041	741	965

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–April 20, 1923, and Stocks on April 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Compiled from Commercial Reports.)

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 22, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Apr. 21, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Apr. 20, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Apr. 21, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Apr. 22, 1921.	Apr. 21, 1922.	Apr. 20, 1923.	5-year average Apr. 21, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	225	299	260	275	104	109	68	101
Augusta	314	315	278	385	141	110	33	133
Savannah	505	605	390	818	159	118	41	175
Montgomery	47	46	59	54	31	22	7	18
New Orleans	1,173	997	1,267	1,179	400	257	134	377
Memphis	794	806	1,042	919	349	159	79	316
Little Rock	178	169	169	180	69	53	27	49
Dallas	43	161	83	98	17	27	5	19
Houston	2,446	2,359	2,633	2,011	344	187	96	252
Galveston	2,425	2,174	2,233	1,906	342	256	113	268
Total	8,150	7,931	8,414	7,825	1,956	1,298	603	1,708

Cottonseed Price Quotations, Week of April 9–14, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Apr. 9–14, 1923.		Apr. 10–15, 1922.		Apr. 11–16, 1921.	
	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$56.00	$48.00	$46.00	$40.00	$18.00	$15.00
Raleigh, N. C.	54.00	50.00	47.00	45.00	.....	.....
New Bern, N. C.	54.00	52.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00
Charleston, S. C.	55.00	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	56.50	54.00	48.00	46.00	19.50	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.	55.00	50.00	45.00	42.00	16.00	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	50–52	45.00	43.00	40.00	15.00	12.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	53.00	45.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	55.00	50.00	.....	.....	16.00	15.00

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS FOR APRIL 21 AND SALES DURING WEEK OF APRIL 16–21, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for April 21, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of April 16–21, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 22, 1922.	Apr. 23, 1921.	Apr. 24, 1920.	Apr. 17, 1919.	Apr. 20, 1918.	Apr. 21, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	179	263	360	206	139	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	138	213	288	160	107	56
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	91	153	223	118	76	38
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	54	73	115	63	40	19
Middling	26.50	26.75	27.50	26.50	28.50	27.50	(2)	(2)	(2)	27.25	27.21	16.92	11.02	41.21	27.20	32.30	19.32
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	58	123	273	173	55	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	253	723	478	149	62
Strict Good Ordinary [3]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	225	360	1,018	808	231	105
Good Ordinary [3]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	323	458	1,288	1,018	315	149
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	48	50	183	185	13	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	68	145	315	279	44	20
Middling [3]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	173	255	475	448	82	42
Strict Low Middling [3]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	254	380	698	668	133	74
Low Middling [3]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	339	475	1,015	948	204	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	146	220	450	440	82	49
Strict Middling [3]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	234	315	613	598	115	70
Middling [3]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	326	423	740	755	160	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling [3]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	171	278	575	580	94	51
Strict Middling [3]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	249	375	698	683	133	81
Middling [3]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	329	473	840	835	184	112
Sales for week, bales	137	6,192	2,246	68	375	4,193	1,043	3,140	4,037	4,265	[5] 25,696	[5] 57,426	[5] 78,740	[5] 30,911	[5] 69,001	[5] 24,700	[5] 37,347

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] Holiday.
[3] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[4] On.
[5] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to Apr. 21, 1923, amounted to 3,363,860 bales, compared with 2,711,617 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 2,860,277 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis during the week April 16–21. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$27\frac{3}{4}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$28\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$28\frac{3}{4}$
Middling to Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$28\frac{3}{4}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$28\frac{1}{2}$
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$29\frac{3}{4}$
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	28
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$32\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	35
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	36

Exports of American Cotton, August 1, 1922, to April 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Compiled from Government and Commercial Reports.)

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–Apr. 17, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 23, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 22, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Apr. 21, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Apr. 20, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Apr. 21, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	3,085,010	2,790,556	1,310,909	1,246,518	1,224,372	1,765,287	69.4
France	1,028,298	506,369	439,410	578,544	557,315	527,073	105.7
Germany	2,572,927	311,598	888,895	1,120,467	789,109	580,240	136.0
Italy	403,366	465,235	421,101	309,573	421,146	402,587	104.6
Japan	334,326	683,633	316,696	710,686	500,210	568,854	87.9
China	2,978	5,045	11,454	77,416	17,350	24,953	69.5
Spain	232,674	181,511	209,395	249,088	203,059	219,242	92.6
Belgium	165,517	158,300	166,506	135,912	154,229	125,021	123.4
Canada [1]	123,511	152,909	120,181	136,270	160,192	139,884	114.5
Other countries	225,312	427,352	198,384	172,750	193,484	250,249	77.3
Total	8,173,919	5,682,508	4,082,931	4,737,224	4,220,466	4,603,390	91.7

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1. to Mar. 31.

Exports for the week ending April 20 amounted to 64,448 bales, compared with 58,353 bales the previous week, 130,824 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 95,792 bales for the week ending April 17, 1914.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Apr. 22, 1921.	Apr. 21, 1922.	Apr. 20, 1923.	Apr. 22, 1921.	Apr. 21, 1922.	Apr. 20, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	62	311	2,281	236	150	48
Good Middling	1,782	4,292	19,742	1,418	829	61
Strict Middling	11,958	16,555	14,148	5,619	5,312	2,090
Middling	41,482	23,324	5,697	10,033	12,305	1,707
Strict Low Middling	38,581	13,871	1,419	10,353	6,365	840
Low Middling	9,324	3,162	250	3,376	1,227	75
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,601	2,197	712	1,966	1,042	289
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,983	1,660	199	1,914	1,079	98
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	12	2	3	4	3
Total	109,805	65,384	44,457	34,921	28,313	5,211

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on April 20, at the port of New York were 57,075 bales; on April 21, 1922, 82,753 bales; on April 22, 1921, 124,980 bales; at the port of New Orleans on April 20, 134,014 bales; on April 21, 1922, 256,983 bales; and on April 22, 1921, 400,467 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, April 21, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 22, 1922.	Apr. 23, 1921.	Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 22, 1922.	Apr. 23, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 27.25	*Cents.* 16.88	*Cents.* 11.50	*Cents.* 28.50	*Cents.* 17.00	*Cents.* 11.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	50	150	100	Even.	200	50
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	100	375	200	25	400	300
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	150	550	400	250	600	500
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	225	800	.....	450	800	.....
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	300	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	400	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on April 20 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, $39\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb.; No. 2, $38\frac{1}{2}$¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 33¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 31¢ for No. 2, and 29¢ for No. 3.

Asiatic cotton includes **Gossypium herbaceum** and several related botanical species—indicum, neglectum, and arboreum. The staple is short, often only three-eighths to three-fourths of an inch, but strong and rather rough.

In southern Texas cotton planting begins about March 1, and the date becomes later going north to the northern border of the Cotton Belt, where it begins about April 21. The planting of cotton begins generally about 10 to 20 days after the last killing frost in spring.

Egyptian cotton (**Gossypium barbadense**) **is similar** to sea-island in the general appearance of the plants, and has a fine, silky, strong fiber. The staple is from $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

Upland long-staple cotton (**Gossypium hirsutum**), grown chiefly in the United States, occupies a commercial position between the Egyptian and the Upland short staples. The plants resemble those of the short-staple type, having unspotted white flowers, bolls 4 or 5 locked, and seeds usually well covered with white, brown, or green fuzz, in addition to the lint. The staple ranges in length from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Upland short-staple (**Gossypium hirsutum**) constitutes about 92% of the cotton crop of the United States. "American Middling," the standard short-staple grade, is the basis of price quotations for all short-staple cottons. The staple varies in length from five-eighths to one inch, with some varieties exceeding an inch when grown under the most favorable conditions. Hundreds of varieties are cultivated in the American Cotton Belt, differing in habits of growth, size of bolls, earliness of opening, abundance, length, and uniformity of staple.

Cotton Mill Activity During March.

On April 21 the Department of Commerce announced that 37,308,713 cotton spindles were in place in the United States on March 31, of which 35,500,518 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 35,307,707 for February and 31,872,842 for March, 1922. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,531,002,951, compared with 8,449,376,685 for February and 7,779,380,703 for March, 1922. Based on an activity of 27 days for 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during March was 40,389,029, or at 108.3 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis. The average number of spindles operated during February was 40,847,845 and during March, 1922, 33,076,804.

Weather

Weather More Favorable for Agriculture.

In marked contrast to the five weeks immediately preceding, the temperature during the week ending April 24, averaged considerably above normal in all Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures continued near the seasonal average in the Southern States, but there was a reaction to much colder weather west of the Rockies. The first part of the week was unusually cool in the Southeastern States, with frost in the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama.

Rainfall was moderate to heavy from the lower Missouri Valley northward, and heavy snow occurred in some central Rocky Mountain districts. Precipitation was generous in all sections of Nebraska, where moisture was badly needed, but continued deficient in western Kansas and southeastern Colorado, where severe drought has prevailed for a long time. More rainfall was needed in some localities of the Ohio Valley, central Florida, and locally in the far Northwest. Otherwise soil moisture was generally sufficient.

Warmer weather in the more northern States and the great central valleys, as well as in the Atlantic coast area, was especially beneficial for farming interests, particularly in permitting the preparation of soil and the planting of spring crops. Less rainfall was also beneficial in the South, where field work made better progress, although the soil continued too wet in parts of Arkansas and some central and west Gulf localities. It was cold and rather stormy in the central Rocky Mountain and Plateau States, which was unfavorable for stock. The season continues late in most sections of the country. Roads improved generally, although where unpaved they continued in poor condition in some Southern States.

CEREALS SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

Small grains.—Winter wheat was benefited in most of the principal produce States by the more favorable weather of the week. The crop was still backward and growth slow in the Ohio Valley and more moisture was needed in some localities, but rather widespread improvement was noted in that area. Wheat made excellent progress in Missouri and its condition was good generally, while the generous moisture received during the week was beneficial in all sections of Nebraska, although many fields will be planted to other crops in the latter State because of poor stands.

Ideal weather prevailed in eastern Kansas and wheat made rapid growth in that section, where the plants had reached a height of from 6 inches to a foot and were jointing in some localities. In the more western portion, however, many fields remained entirely bare. Wheat made excellent progress generally in Oklahoma, except in the extreme northwestern portion, while the advance was mostly satisfactory in Texas. It was generally favorable for this crop in the more Northwestern States, and the change to warmer was beneficial in the middle Atlantic coast area.

Much better weather for field work prevailed in the spring-wheat region and seeding progressed satisfactorily in many sections. This work was pushed vigorously in South Dakota until retarded by cold and rain the latter part of the week. The soil continued mostly too wet for work in eastern and central North Dakota, but considerable seeding was done in that State, while seeding progressed rapidly in southern Minnesota and a little spring wheat was sown in Iowa during the week. Seeding was mostly completed in Illinois, with germination satisfactory. Early seeded spring wheat grew well in the more northwestern States, but more warmth was needed in Montana for best germination.

Oat seeding made rapid advance and was nearing completion in the Ohio Valley States and as far north as southern South Dakota in the Great Plains. This work was completed in southern Iowa and was beginning in the northern portion. Oats did well, as a rule, in the Southern States, but continued in poor condition in the southern Great Plains area, particularly in Oklahoma.

It continued too wet for seeding in the rice belt of Arkansas, and very little rice was sown in Louisiana, while this work was further delayed in Texas. Conditions continued favorable for the rice crop in California.

Corn.—Much corn ground was prepared in the interior of the country, where the weather was usually favorable for this work. Much ground was plowed in Ohio and plowing made rapid progress in Indiana and Illinois, with some planting northward to the central portions of the last-named State. Planting was begun in southern Missouri, was well along in Arkansas, and nearing completion in Oklahoma. This work made excellent progress in the eastern half of Kansas and the increased moisture in Nebraska put its soil in good condition. Good advance was made in preparing corn land in the Middle Atlantic States, with planting in progress northward to central North Carolina. The progress and condition of early planted corn in the South was generally satisfactory, except in some of the wetter areas, and where rain was needed on some uplands in central Florida. Broom-corn planting was well advanced in south-central Oklahoma.

LESS RAINFALL IN THE COTTON BELT.

Cotton.—The first part of the week was too cool for best results in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, but much warmer weather prevailed during the latter part and there was less rainfall in most central and western cotton-growing districts. In general, these conditions gave a rather marked improvement in the cotton-growing States.

The week brought more favorable weather for field work in Texas and Louisiana, although the soil continued too wet in many localities, particularly in central and southeastern Texas. Chopping was in progress in southern Texas northward to Corpus Christi and the progress of the crop was reported as generally fair, except in the wet areas. Planting made satisfactory progress in Oklahoma and excellent advance in Arkansas, extending to the northern portion of the latter State. Considerable cotton was planted in Mississippi, though mostly in soil too wet for best results, while planting was completed in some southern sections of Alabama.

The first part of the week was too cool in the Carolinas and Georgia, but the last part was more favorable and much planting was accomplished. Cotton was coming up poorly in Georgia and much replanting was necessary, but stands were fair to good in Florida. In the east, planting became general to central North Carolina.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Some potatoes were planted during the week as far north as South Dakota, and planting progressed favorably in the great central valleys. With favorable weather this crop showed inprovement in Oklahoma and made excellent progress in Arkansas. The plants were coming up rather slowly in Tennessee, but the weather was generally favorable in most Southern States. While truck and garden crops were generally late in most sections, the warmer weather of the week permitted rapid planting, and considerable improvement in truck crops was noted in the Southern States.

Melons made fair progress in Florida, and shipping truck from that State became more active. Sugar cane was showing need for cultivation in the lower Mississippi Valley because of previous unfavorable weather for field work, but this crop made fairly good progress in Florida; planting was about completed in Georgia. Tobacco plants are late in Kentucky, though now generally up and doing well, and the plants are backward in Tennessee. Plants were plentiful in South Carolina and transplanting progressed satisfactorily. Good advance was made in the preparation of tobacco land in Virginia.

Seeding sugar beets was almost completed in California. There was a good stand of the early planted and they were being thinned. The latter part of the week was unfavorable for beet planting in Utah, but this work was well along in western Colorado. Good maple-sugar weather prevailed in the Northeastern States.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Pastures and meadows made good growth in the great central valleys under the influence of warmer weather and generally ample soil moisture, although grass continued backward in most sections east of the Mississippi River because of previous cold weather. Pastures were turning green to the southern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and showed improvement in most of the South.

The cold, cloudy weather was unfavorable for stock, particularly to shorn sheep and lambs, in the western Plateau and central Rocky Mountain States, but no serious losses were reported. The range was benefited by precipitation in Colorado, but warmer weather was needed, and the drought in the southeastern portion was unrelieved. From 5 to 20 inches of snow fell in central and southern Wyoming; the lower range continued open or partly so in the northern counties. There was no drifting snow, however, and lambing had not become general ,which kept the loss to a minimum, but conditions were hard on shed lambs that were turned out.

Cold weather and general precipitation stopped shearing in Utah, and the ranges were starting slow growth because of cold weather in Idaho. Ranges continued to improve in the Pacific Coast States and in Arizona and New Mexico. Stock were reported as poor to good in Arizona and were holding up well in New Mexico. The range was mostly in satisfactory condition in Texas and pastures improved in Oklahoma.

Alfalfa wintered well in Wisconsin and showed improvement in the lower Great Plains States, although it was growing slowly in Nebraska. Rainfall was beneficial for alfalfa in the northern Pacific coast districts, but this crop developed slowly in the Plateau States because of low temperatures.

Fruit.—Generally favorable weather prevailed for fruit throughout all sections of the country, although there was some slight damage by freezing in Utah. This crop is generally in good condition in the Ohio Valley States, except in southern Kentucky, where peaches have been largely killed. Early varieties were blossoming to the central portions of the northern Ohio Valley States. Fruit trees were reported in fine condition in Pennsylvania, where peaches and plums were beginning to bloom, and early varieties were in full blossom in southern New Jersey. Elbertas were in good condition in Georgia. Strawberries did well in Tennessee, and some berries were being shipped from North Carolina. Berries were more plentiful in California, and grape vines were in fine condition and full bloom in the Imperial Valley. There was some complaint of citrus dropping in localities in Florida.

Much Warmer in Northern States.

Fair and cool weather prevailed generally east of the Rocky Mountains during the first part of the week, but there was a rapid warming up by Friday, the 20th, when temperatures were above normal throughout this area. Thereafter, unusually warm weather for the season prevailed in central and northern States until near the close of the week when temperatures were considerably lower in the North and East, especially from the upper Ohio Valley eastward and in the central Great Plains. A maximum temperature of 90° was reported at Albany, N. Y., on the 21st, which was the highest of record so early in the season, and previous high records were broken at other points in the Northeastern States. Unusually high day temperatures were reported in the upper Mississippi Valley on the 19th and in the Northwest on the 17th.

Low pressure prevailed over the Plains States on the morning of the 20th, which culminated in a well-defined storm, central over the upper Mississippi Valley on the following morning, accompanied by precipitation in all sections from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. A second depression of wide extent was central over the southern Rocky Mountains on the 22d and moved thence slowly eastward, resulting in considerable precipitation in Rocky Mountain sections and portions of the Great Plains, with heavy snowfall in Wyoming. The ground was covered with 10 inches of snow at Cheyenne, Wyo., and the depth at Lander was reported as 17 inches on the 21st.

Chart 1, page —, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal east of the Rocky Mountains, except in parts of the South, which was in marked contrast to the several weeks preceding. The weekly means were from 6° to 9° above normal from the middle and lower Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys northward, and were 3° to 5° above normal in the middle Atlantic coast area. The week was considerably cooler than the average west of the Rocky Mountains, except locally along the Pacific coast. The greatest minus departures from the normal were reported from the western Plateau districts, where they were more than 6°.

No freezing temperatures were reported in any of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States, except locally in Illinois and Missouri, but freezing weather was general in the Northeastern States and from southwestern Kansas and northern New Mexico and Arizona northward, while minima below 40° occurred in the northern portions of the east Gulf States.

Chart 2, page —, shows that rainfall was mostly moderate throughout the Gulf States and was generally light from the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States northward. Moderately heavy to heavy rains occurred from Missouri and eastern Kansas northward, while precipitation was heavy in portions of the central Rocky Mountain area. From one-half to 1 inch or more of precipitation was general from Nebraska northward and northwestward, except in central and western Montana, where very little was received.

Cooler Weather in Argentina, South America.

There was a rather sharp drop in temperature over the principal wheat-producing sections of Argentina during the week ending April 23, as shown in the table on this page. The weekly mean temperature was slightly below normal, being about 10° lower than for the two preceding weeks. There was very little rain over the northern wheat area, the average being only 0.2 inch, while no rain fell in the southern portion.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week of April 18–24, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	*Ins.*	*Ins.*	°	°
Portland, Me.	48	+3	0.7	+0.1
Burlington	48	+4	0.5	+0.1
Northfield	44	+1	0.1	−0.3
Concord	50	+4	0.6	+0.1
Boston	52	+4	0.1	−0.6
New Haven	54	+5	0.1	−0.6
Albany	50	+1	0.6	+0.1
Ithaca	50	+2	0.3	−0.2
New York	56	+4	0	−0.7
Scranton	54	+5	0.1	−0.5
Harrisburg	56	+3	T.	−0.4
Philadelphia	58	+4	T.	−0.6
Trenton	56	+4	T.	−0.7
Baltimore	60	+4	T.	−0.7
Washington	60	+5	T.	−0.7
Norfolk	62	+4	0	−0.8
Richmond	62	+4	0	−0.7
Lynchburg	64	+5	T.	−0.7
Wytheville	56	+2	T.	−0.8
Asheville	56	0	0.8	−0.1
Charlotte	64	+2	0.2	−0.7
Raleigh	64	+3	0.1	−0.6
Wilmington	64	0	T.	−0.6
Charleston	68	+2	0.1	−0.4
Columbia, S.C.	64	0	0.5	−0.2
Augusta	66	0	0.1	−0.7
Atlanta	62	−1	0.1	−0.7
Macon	64	−1	0.2	−0.6
Savannah	68	+1	0.1	−0.6
Thomasville	68	0	0.6	−0.2
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	68	−2	T.	−0.7
Miami	72	−3	0.3	−0.4
Key West	76	0	1.0	+0.6
Tampa	70	−2	0.2	−0.3
Pensacola	64	−1	0.5	−0.2
Mobile	66	−1	1.3	+0.7
Montgomery	66	−1	0.6	−0.3
Anniston	62	0	0.7	−0.1
Birmingham	64	−1	0.5	−0.3
Meridian	66	0	0.7	−0.5
Vicksburg	68	+1	1.0	−0.1
New Orleans	70	0	0.8	−0.5
Shreveport	66	−1	0.4	−0.7
Little Rock	64	0	1.7	+0.7
Fort Smith	64	+1	1.2	+0.2
Bentonville	60	+1	1.0	0
Oklahoma	64	+3	0.4	−0.3
Abilene	64	−2	1.0	+0.3
Fort Worth	68	+1	0.4	−0.3
Dallas	66	.....	0.8	.....
Palestine	68	+1	0.6	−0.5
Taylor	68	−1	0.3	−0.9
Houston	70	.....	0.2	.....
Galveston	70	0	T.	−1.0
Corpus Christi	72	0	T.	−0.4
San Antonio	70	0	0.1	−0.8
Del Rio	72	0	0	−0.5
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	54	+6	0.2	−0.4
La Crosse	56	+6	0.1	−0.5
Madison	54	+6	0.6	+0.1
Charles City	56	+7	0.9	+0.2
Dubuque	58	+7	0.4	−0.3
Davenport	56	+4	0.1	−0.5
Des Moines	56	+4	1.0	+0.2
Keokuk	56	+1	0.7	−0.1
Peoria	56	+3	0.6	−0.2
Terre Haute	58	.....	0.1	.....
Springfield, Ill	56	+1	0.3	−0.6
Hannibal	56	0	0.9	+0.1
St. Louis	60	+2	0.3	−0.6
Cairo	62	+2	T.	−0.8
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	64	0	0.9	−0.2
Nashville	62	+1	0.8	−0.2
Chattanooga	62	0	1.1	+0.1
Knoxville	62	+2	1.4	+0.4
Lexington	56	0	0.2	−0.6
Louisville	60	+2	0.2	−0.8
Evansville	62	+3	0.1	−0.8
Indianapolis	60	+6	0.2	−0.6
Cincinnati	58	+4	T.	−0.7
Dayton	56	+2	T.	−0.7
Columbus	56	+3	T.	−0.7
Parkersburg	56	+1	T.	−0.7
Elkins	52	+2	T.	−0.7
Pittsburgh	54	+1	T.	−0.7
Mountain Region.	*Ins.*	*Ins.*	°	°
Miles City	46	−1	0.6	+0.2
Havre	48	+2	T.	−0.3
Kalispell	42	−2	T.	−0.3
Helena	44	−1	T.	−0.4
Sheridan	44	−1	1.2	.....
Lander	42	−2	2.3	+1.8
Cheyenne	38	−4	2.8	+2.4
Denver	46	−2	0.6	0
Pueblo	52	0	0.2	−0.1
Amarillo	56	0	0.3	0
El Paso	62	−3	T.	−0.1
Roswell	60	−2	0.2	+0.1
Santa Fe	44	−4	0.8	+0.6
Flagstaff	38	−6	0.6	+0.2
Phoenix	62	−6	0	−0.1
Yuma	64	−6	0.1	+0.1
Tonopah	40	−9	T.	−0.4
Modena	42	−6	0.6	+0.4
Salt Lake City	46	−5	1.1	+0.6
Reno	44	−4	0.2	+0.1
Winnemucca	42	−6	0.2	0
Pocatello	44	−4	0.4	−0.1
Boise	46	−6	0.2	−0.1
Lewiston	50	−4	0.2	0
Baker	40	−5	0.4	+0.2
Walla Walla	50	−4	0.8	+0.4
Spokane	46	−4	0.4	+0.1
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	60	+2	1.2	+0.2
Columbia, Mo.	60	+4	2.7	+1.7
Kansas City	58	+2	1.0	+0.2
St. Joseph	56	.....	1.0	.....
Topeka	60	+4	0.9	+0.2
Iola	60	+4	0.8	+0.2
Wichita	60	+1	0.5	−0.1
Dodge City	58	+3	0.1	−0.4
Concordia	56	0	1.9	+1.2
North Platte	52	+1	0.9	+0.3
Omaha	56	+2	1.2	+0.4
Sioux City	52	+1	2.3	+1.6
Valentine	46	−2	0.9	+0.3
Rapid City	46	0	0.5	−0.1
Pierre	52	+3	0.9	+0.5
Huron	50	+2	0.6	0
Moorhead	50	+6	0.2	−0.3
Devils Lake	46	+5	0.6	+0.1
Bismarck	48	+3	1.0	+0.4
Williston	48	+3	1.1	+0.7
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	48	+1	1.5	+0.1
Seattle	48	−2	0.5	−0.1
North Head	46	−2	0.8	+0.1
Portland, Oreg	50	−3	0.6	−0.1
Roseburg	50	−2	0.9	+0.4
Eureka	50	0	0.4	−0.3
Red Bluff	56	−4	0.1	−0.3
Sacramento	56	−3	0.1	−0.4
San Francisco	56	+1	0.2	−0.2
Fresno	56	−6	0.4	+0.2
S. Luis Obispo	52	−3	0.4	−0.1
Los Angeles	56	−4	0.4	+0.2
San Diego	56	−3	0.4	+0.2
Lake Region.				
Canton	44	−1	0.7	+0.2
Syracuse	48	+1	0.1	−0.4
Oswego	46	0	0.1	−0.4
Buffalo	44	−1	0.1	−0.4
Erie	50	+3	0.1	−0.4
Cleveland	52	+4	T.	−0.5
Toledo	54	+4	T.	−0.5
Detroit	54	+6	0.2	−0.3
Saginaw	52	+6	0.2	−0.5
Alpena	48	+7	T.	−0.5
Grand Rapids	54	+5	0.3	−0.2
Chicago	56	+6	0.2	−0.5
Fort Wayne	54	.....	0.2	.....
Milwaukee	54	+8	0.1	−0.5
Green Bay	52	+9	0.2	−0.3
Escanaba	42	+2	0.1	−0.4
Ludington	48	.....	0.3	.....
S. Ste. Marie	42	+4	T.	−0.4
Marquette	48	+8	0	−0.5
Duluth	50	+11	0.7	+0.2
Argentina, S. Am.*				
Northern wheat area	61	−2	0.2	−0.7
Southern wheat area	54	−4	0	−0.7

* T. indicates trace. For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 A. M., April 24, 1923.

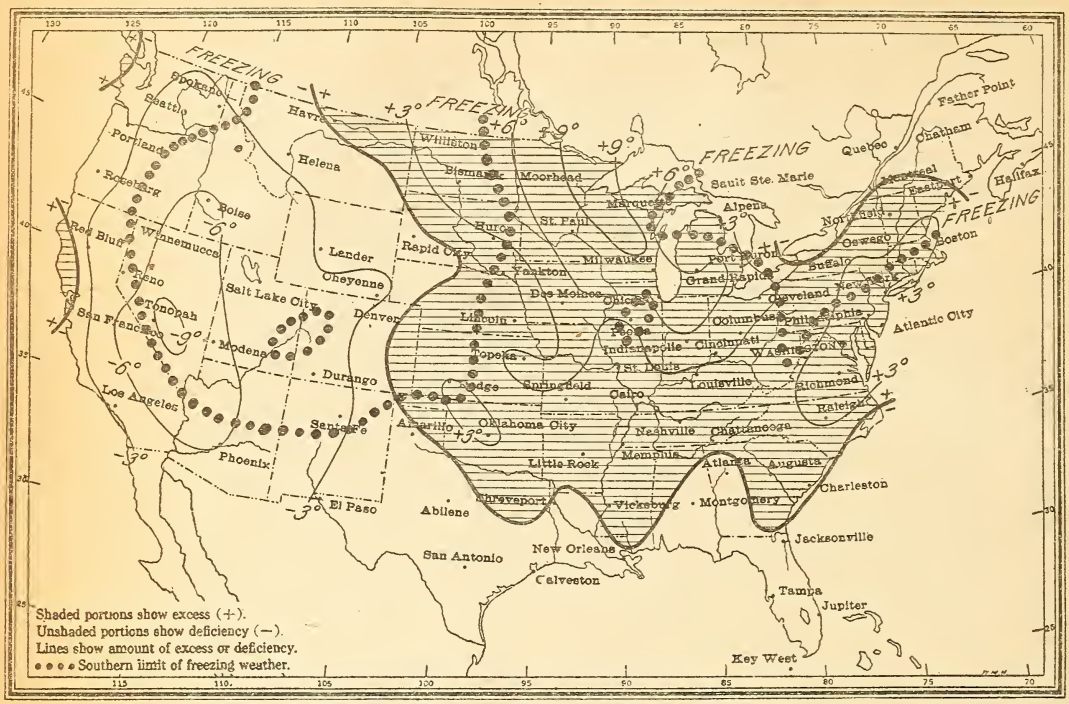

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 A. M., April 24, 1923.